Volume 159 No. 21

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

MAY 21 '51

Volume 159 No. 21 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | May 21, 1951

Polyethylene, Resorcin Under Allocation June 1

The National Production Authority has placed polyethylene and resorcinol under allocation, effective June 1.

In taking the action on polyethylene (schedule 5 to order M-45), NPA said that the two companies which manufacture polyethylene are expanding production facilities, but, in the meantime, defense-rated orders and mounting industrial demands have exceeded the current supply. Thus, the agency stated that polyethylene would be allocated as an appendix B material under M-45.

Allocation of resorcinol became necessary, NPA pointed out, because demand is exceeding supply by more than 35 percent and production facilities can not be expanded rapidly enough to meet the increasing requirements. Thus, to route the material to its most important military and civilian needs, the agency, in schedule 6 to order M-45, classified resorcinol as an appendix A chemical, requiring NPA authorization for delivery, acceptance and use.

Details on Polyethylene

Under the polyethylene order, manufacturers will be required to make application to NPA on NPA form 47 for authorization to fill an order or to use the chemical themselves. The application will specify whether the material is flake or granular and will give its end-use by the purchaser. Filing date of applications is the twentieth day of the month before the proposed delivery month. Purchasers of polyethylene do not make application to NPA. Instead, they certify on their order to their supplier the end-use of the material, giving the quantity for each if there is to be more than one use. No authorization is necessary for companies which use less than 500 pounds monthly, and secondary, scrap or reclaimed materials are not included in the schedule and thus require no authorization.

Under the resorcinol action, the purchaser will be required to make application on NPA form 45 by the fifteenth day of the month before the proposed delivery month. The supplier, who will use NPA form 46, must file the form with NPA before the twentieth day of the month before the proposed delivery month. Inventories must not exceed a one-month allocation. There is no small order exemption.

OIT Adds to Positive List

Medicinal compounds or mixtures containing antibiotic and sulphanamide drugs were placed on the positive list by the Office of International Trade May 17. Effective May 22, these preparations will require validated licenses for export to all destinations in country group R or country group O.

Furnace Carbon Black Under Export Control

Exports of furnace carbon black have been placed under quota control by the Office of International Trade, it was announced May 17. The quota for the second quarter has been set at 30,000,000 pounds. Channel black still is being licensed, OIT said, to meet needs of friendly foreign countries without respect to a specific quantitative limitation.

Quota control over exports of furnace has been set up to conserve supplies for United States requirements and, at the same time, to meet essential requirements of friendly countries, OIT said. The quota is effective for the entire second quarter of April 1 through June 30 and a considerable quantity has already been licensed for export against the quota. OIT said that supplies of semi-reinforcing furnace black and the fast-extrusion grade of furnace black have become particularly tight.

Tariff Pact Concessions Partly Effective June 6

United States tariff concessions initially negotiated at Torquay, England, with Benelux, Canada, France, and the Dominican Republic will be put into effect on June 6, it was announced May 16 by the Department of State. All these countries except Canada joined the United States in signing the protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on April 21, the opening date for signature of the document, while Canada signed at New York on May 7.

Concessions granted by the United States to the eleven other countries with which we negotiated at Torquey will, in practically all cases, be withheld until the thirtieth day after each of these countries signs the protocol. A few United States concessions negotiated initially with those eleven countries will, however, be put into effect on June 6 for technical and other reasons.

Before the effective date, President Truman is expected to issue a proclamation for the purpose of making effective the new United States tariffs. On June 6, the other countries that have signed will be required to put into effect any concessions they made to the United States, as well as those which they made to each other. They may also put into effect concessions which they had granted to other countries.

Chemical Industry Petitions OPS For Extension of Ceiling Deadline

Extension of the May 28 deadline for determining prices under the manufacturers general ceiling price regulation (CPR 22) and clarification of numerous definitions and problems pertaining to chemical manufacturing were requested of the Office of Price Stabilization May 17 by a delegation from the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

Twenty-two representatives of the association called at OPS and made their presentation to Edward F. Phelps, assistant director for price stabilization; P. H. McCormack, director of the rubber, chemical and drug division, and members of the division's staff.

OPS officials said that they were considering the entire problem of various industries affected by CPR 22, and other requests had been made for extension of the effective date, but no decision has been reached.

The manufacturers pointed out that because of the multiplicity of products, the problem of raw material prices under long-term contracts, the use of identical materials in numerous end-products and the transfer of numerous chemical products from one manufacturing level to another in integrated operations it was physically impossible to make the necessary computations to determine new prices under CPR 22 by the May 28 deadline.

Postponements ranging from thirty to sixty days were requested. The question was raised also as to which regulations price many chemicals. For example, industrial chemicals are under CPR 22, and drugs are under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. It was pointed out that the line of demarcation between drugs and chemicals is not clear.

Other Industry Requests

The meeting served to point up similar requests made earlier in the week by the industry advisory committees on heavy chemicals and alkali and chlorine. Members of the latter committee said that if their products must be priced under CPR 22 they would need an extension of from thirty to ninety days in order to make the necessary price calculations. They also asked that an amendment to CPR 22 be written which would enable

—*Continued on page 82*

Antibiotic Output Spurred By Rapid Tax Writeoffs

The first group of certificates for accelerated tax amortization of new facilities for production of penicillin, streptomycin, and aureomycin were announced May 15 by the Defense Production Administration. Several applications for certificates covering expansions in sulphuric acid production also were included in the week's approvals.

The certificates announced covered those that had been approved by the agency only during the period May 4 to 11. It is understood that additional applications are pending with the agency by other antibiotic producers, and some of these may be included in later listings.

All in all, the agency approved 106 applications for new defense facilities during the period, totaling $183,189,208. Included were the following in the chemical area, showing the product, the producer, location of the facility, and the percentage of the cost eligible for rapid depreciation:—

Alkylate—Humble Oil & Refining Company, Baytown, Tex., 100 percent of $177,845.

Aureomycin—American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., 60 percent of $6,000,000.

Benzene—Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Whiting, Ind., 85 percent of $1,170,000.

Chlorine—Hooker Electrochemical Company, Tacoma, Wash., 50 percent of $2,734,592.

Coke and coal chemicals—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., 85 percent of $1,976,200.

Dried human blood plasma—Sharp & Dohme, Inc., West Point, Pa., 75 percent of $958,000.

Dried human plasma and blood fractions—Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., 75 percent of $90,738.

Ferric sulphate—Stauffer Chemical Company, Richmond, Calif., 50 percent of $147,204.

Mineral ores—Climax Uranium Company, Outlaw and Calamity Mess, Colo., and Cactus Rat, Utah, 90 percent of $173,699.

Penicillin—J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., 70 percent of $168,000; Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., 70 percent of $146,988.

Penicillin and streptomycin—Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Groton, Conn., 65 percent of $8,692,000; Pfizer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 65 percent of $890,000; Pfizer, Terre Haute, Ind., 65 percent of $475,000; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., 60 percent of $3,472,000.

Sulphuric acid—Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md., 70 percent of $4,000,000; Stauffer Chemical, Comton, Calif., 70 percent of $114,000; General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Newell, Pa., 70 percent of $1,910,000.

Titanium metal—Titanium Metals Corporation of America, Henderson, Nev., 90 percent of $14,162,840.

Reconditioned Steel Drum Ceilings Issued by OPS

Prices of reconditioned steel drums of forty to fifty-eight gallons capacity were ceiled at $4 each, delivered to the purchaser within a radius of thirty miles from the reconditioner's plant by Ceiling Price Regulation 36 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization and effective May 16. Slightly higher ceilings are permitted on the West Coast because of higher new drum prices in that area.

The ceilings approximate 82 percent of the average current price of $4.85 for a new drum, and therefore is within the historical range of reconditioned drums to new drums. Ceilings became necessary because immediately after the Korean crisis, prices of reconditioned drums rose sharply and in some cases were selling in excess of the prices of new drums.

The agency said that there exists today an expanding demand for steel shipping containers. Although 2,800,000 new drums were manufactured in January, 1951, the largest monthly total since the end of World War II, the backlog of unfilled orders amounted to 9,500,000 drums.

The regulation applies specifically to steel drums of forty to fifty-eight gallon capacity fabricated of sixteen to twenty gauge steel. It does not apply to fifty-five gallon drums of sixteen gauge steel known as ICC-5 or ICC-5B drums. Ceilings of drums of thirty to thirty-nine gallons capacity are $3.75.

Pigments Industry Requests Easing of DO Regulations

Members of the organic and inorganic pigment industry advisory committee asked the National Production Authority May 17 for permission to reject defense-rated orders for chrome yellow which would require more than 20 percent of their individual production.

Spokesmen for the industry said that such action would prevent chrome yellow rated-order pileups on any individual producer by distributing the orders equitably among all of them. This would permit them to schedule non-rated orders more evenly, they said. NPA said it would consider the recommendation, with revisions to be made, if necessary, to insure that the industry as a whole would be able to fill all rated orders so that defense and defense-supporting needs could be met.

NPA spokesmen discussed the supply situation of basic materials used by the pigment industry as follows:—

Lead—The supply is short and becoming increasingly acute, chiefly because imports have dropped off considerably, while consumption has continued to rise.

Cadmium—A relaxation in present supply restrictions is being planned and should meet the situation, at least, for a time.

Molybdenum—There is not enough to meet all needs, particularly as it is being substituted for tungsten in some instances. The supply situation is not apt to improve and may worsen.

Tungsten—The supply is even shorter than molybdenum, and the shortage may become even more acute.

Bichromates—The present short supply situation is expected to remain virtually the same.

Tin Quota for Export Set for July-September

A quota of 1,150 long tons of pig tin for the production of export in plate has been established for the third quarter of 1951 by the Office of International Trade. This quota represents an increase of 150 tons over the second-quarter pig tin quota.

Price Trend Has Slight Drop

Price movements in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week were neither numerous nor striking. They totaled fifty-eight, of which forty-six were reductions. No heavy chemicals or volume items in the fine category were affected in either direction. Three of the ten major market divisions got lower price averages as a result of the week's changes; two got higher marks.

The biggest of the relatively small changes was the drop in fats and oils. That was attributable to cuts in flaxseed and linseed oil and meal, copra and coconut oil, soybean and tung oils, castor beans, oleostearin, and montan wax; crude cottonseed oil and candelilla wax were advanced. The biggest gain was in dyestuffs and tanstuffs because of boosts in wattle bark and its extract.

Essential oils were on the downside; but menthol was advanced. Spices were heavily on the downside. Botanical drugs' changes were very few and much mixed. Some hormones were reduced. Technical animal products were lower three to one, egg white being the upped item.

Most market areas were reporting lessened buying pressure. It was assumed generally that buyers, as well as producers, were trying to calculate or to guess what would be the price of this or that when the official attempts to be something like specific reached the publication stage.

There was an easing of the supply position in some lines, especially among agricultural chemicals as the shift of seasons neared. But, there was only a meagre supply of information on what was to be expected in quantity or price in the next season. One unrelaxed condition was that of chlorine; but relief is looked for there by fall. Movements toward expansion of production of benzene from petroleum had only a long-range promise. Production of some of the mass moving derivatives of benzene is wobbling in the face of possible roll-backs of prices.

Relief is approaching, but is not yet here, with reference to sulphuric acid. The situation is static. Oxalic and formic acids continue to get tighter, and there has been little, if any, improvement in the phosphoric areas. Soda ash and caustic are on an almost even keel; the corresponding potash salts have not got easier.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 18, 1951	May 11, 1951	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
153.8	**153.9**	**121.1**	**120.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5

Alcohol Tax Drawback Increase To 90 P.C. Voted by House Group

Drug manufacturers and producers of flavoring extracts would be permitted a drawback of about 90 percent of the taxes paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of these products under a change in the tax laws that has been voted by the house ways and means committee. This compares with a drawback of two-thirds of the tax now allowed.

In the drafting of the 1951 tax increase bill the committee has decided to increase the tax on distilled spirits from the present rate of $9 per proof gallon to $10.50. But at the same time the committee has agreed to increase the rate of drawback of taxes used in drugs and foods from $6 per gallon to $9.50.

The committee has also agreed to exempt toilet preparations used in barber and beauty shops, and baby oils, powders and lotions from the tax on toilet preparations. A proposal to tax toilet soaps and shampoos with 5 percent or more saponaceous content was voted down.

Proprietary Association Victory

The change made in the drawback provisions related to alcohol taxes is the result of almost single-handed efforts by the Proprietary Association for relief for the drug producers. The change does not go as far as the association had sought, but it amounts to a reduction of $2 per proof gallon in the effective rate of the tax.

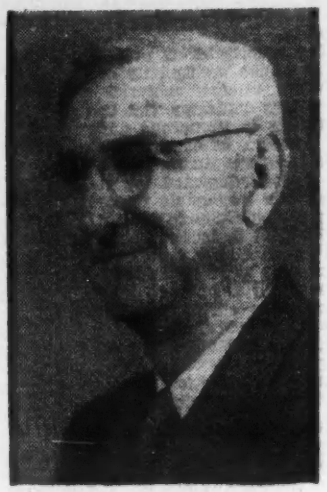
The complaint has been that the drawback works a hardship on the industry because it results in a sizeable share of its working capital being tied up all the time in a revolving fund in the Treasury. This comes by reason of the fact that when the alcohol is withdrawn for use in drug manufacture the full tax must be paid by the drug manufacturer. He then files the necessary papers for a drawback of $6 of the tax, and this takes about six weeks to process.

The association had proposed that the drawback system be discontinued and that a permit system be sustained under which the drug manufacturers would be bonded against the diversion of any of the alcohol into beverage channels. The Treasury Department strongly opposed, however, and its views prevailed.

Nat'l Cottonseed Products Ass'n Elects Bryson Pres.

Members of the National Cottonseed Products Association May 15 elected J. H. Bryson of Dothan, Ala., as president at the final session of their fifty-fifth annual convention at the Palm Beach Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. He succeeds W. D. Lowe of Jackson, Miss., as head of the national cottonseed crushing group.

Since 1923, Mr. Bryson has been president of the Dothan Oil Mill Company which now operates two crushing plants,



J. H. Bryson

one peanut shelling plant and an edible oil refinery. He has been active in many state and national organizations of various branches of the oilseed crushing industry. He is a member of the board of directors and past president of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. He served two terms as president of the Southeastern Peanut Association and more than ten years as chairman of the executive committee.

Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi and former Congressman Stephen Pace of Americus, Ga., were featured speakers at the convention. Dr. A. M. Altschul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, discussed research with cottonseed meal. Reports on asociation activities were made by T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president; A. L. Ward, Dallas, educational director, and S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

Pine Oil Shortage Hits Disinfectants Industry

The disinfectants and sanitizers industry advisory committee told the National Production Authority May 17 that its supplies of raw materials and even substitute materials are becoming increasingly scarce. While the production of pine oil, a basic material of one type of disinfectant, is at capacity, the increasing use of this material in the flotation process in the recovery of copper, nickel and lead now takes about 35 percent of all pine oil produced, industry members said.

Only 30 to 40 percent of the production of pine oil is now available for disinfectants and allied products. Some 20 percent is used in the textile industry, 10 percent for paint and varnishes and the remainder for plywood adhesives and other needs.

Another critical shortage, the industry reported, is cresylic acid. The price of imported supplies was said to be skyrocketing and domestic production is going more and more to the plastics industry. Still another shortage, whose full impact will probably not be felt for another six months, is that of synthetic phenol. Committee members said that many producers are turning to this chemical because of the shortage of standard material.

Phelps Dodge Elects

Phelps Dodge Corporation has elected John E. Masten assistant vice-president of the firm. Mr. Masten has been a member of the New York law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardell, Sunderland & Kiendl since 1936.

Italy to Build Olefines Plant with ECA Money

The Montecatini Company of Milan, Italy, will build a key defense plant for the production of olefines (petroleum derivatives) and their end-products with Marshall plan help of about $2,700,000, the Economic Cooperation Administration has reported.

The plant will be located at Ferrara, close to Italy's northeastern coast. It will be the second plant of its type in Western Europe. The only existing plant is located in England.

The Montecatini plant's capacity for olefines will be about 10,000 metric tons per year of ethylene, about the same amount of propylene, and minor amounts of butylene and liquid and gaseous by-products. The chemicals to be produced include acetone, butadiene and styrene monomer, polyethylene and diacetone alcohol. Other chemicals include dichloroethane, polystyrene, vinyl chloride, ethyl chloride, isopropyl alcohol, and octyl phthalate.

The total cost of constructing the plant is estimated at the equivalent of $18,670,000. Marshall plan dollars will account for less than 15 percent of the cost. Up to $2,762,000 in ECA dollars will finance the purchase of equipment which is now available only in the United States and the cost of engineering services which are needed in the construction of the plant and the initial phases of operation. It is expected that the Montecatini plant will be completed and ready for operation within two years.

Great Lakes Carbon Corp. Building New Coke Ovens

Construction has started in St. Louis on 40 new by-product coke ovens at the Merchant Coke Plant of the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, it was announced May 16 by George Skadel, president. The ovens, which are of the latest design, embodying all modern developments in coke oven construction, will increase the capacity of the plant by about 75 percent when they start operation in the summer of 1952. In addition to increased output of coke, the expansion at St. Louis will provide an equivalent increase in all coke by-products such as coaltar, ammonium sulphate, nitration and industrial grades of benzol, toluol, xylol, crude light and heavy solvent.

Organon Vice-President

Alan Kusik has been appointed executive vice-president of Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J. Mr. Kusik has been with the concern since September, 1949, as assistant to the president. W. B. Elterich has been named sales manager of the firm.

Armour Building Insulin Plant in Buenos Aires

Armour & Co., Chicago, will shortly open a new plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to tap new sources of raw material to relieve a potential shortage of insulin and increase supplies of ACTH and trypsin, F. W. Specht, president, has announced.

The plant's production will go first to supply the needs of Argentina. The Argentine government has agreed to permit the export of the surplus. It is estimated that about 20 percent of the potential capacity for these three drugs will be required to fill all Argentine needs, leaving 80 percent for world-wide distribution.

The Armour subsidiary responsible for the new plant will be known as Laboratorios Armour de Argentina, S.A. It will be headed by S. B. Bradshaw, president, who is also manager of the international department of the Armour Laboratories, with Loyal C. Maxwell as vice-president and J. G. Speer as secretary and treasurer.

Linseed Oil Ceiling Price Being Studied

The linseed oil subcommittee of the crushers industry advisory committee discussed the advisability of having a dollars-and-cents ceiling price regulation for linseed oil with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization May 16. Matters considered were:—

1. Whether or not to have specific dollars-and-cents differentials for linseed special oils, with a table of specifications which these various special products must meet, or whether to include a provision that the crushers' usual or normal differential for special oils should continue to apply.

2. Specific dollars-and-cents differentials between the raw linseed oil tankcar price and the price for delivery in carloads and less-than-carload quantities in such containers as drums, cans and bottles.

3. Differentials to be added to the zone 1 ceiling price for a given quantity and type of oil to arrive at ceiling prices in zones 2 to 9, inclusive.

CPR Revision Applies To Minerals and Metals

The general manufacturers pricing order was modified by the Office of Price Stabilization May 17 to apply its provisions to limestone, asbestos, crude gypsum and baysalt, while metallic oxides and metallic byproducts were added to the list of exempted primary metals and metallic alloys. The action was taken by the agency in amendment 3 to CPR 22.

As originally issued, the regulation exempted all nonmetallic minerals from its requirements that manufacturers reprice their products on the basis of pre-Korean levels, plus certain material and labor cost increases. Now the producers of the nonmetallic minerals named in the amendment must compute new prices and report them to OPS by May 28, along with other manufacturers covered by the order.

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Pfizer Appoints Powers To Executive Committee

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., announces that John J. Powers, jr., the firm's secretary, has been appointed a member of the executive committee. He has relinquished the position of counsel for the company, Robert C. Porter succeeding him in that position. Mr. Powers was elected secretary of Pfizer in 1948 and a director in 1949.

Soybeans Price Rule Clarified

The Office of Price Stabilization amended its ceiling price regulation for soybeans May 17 to clarify the ceilings at the farm level. The amendment to supplementary regulation 3 becomes effective May 22. The change in the regulation specifies that the farm level price is the elevator ceiling price less the cost of transporting soybeans from the farm to the elevator and less the uniform grain storage charge.

Oils and Fats Industry Blamed for Late Data

The timeliness of the monthly fats and oils survey of the Bureau of Census was placed squarely up to industry last week by C. M. Wildes, chief of the chemicals and wood products section of the bureau in response to criticism that issuance of the reports have been so delayed in recent months that they have little more than a historical value now.

Reports from all fats and oils producers and consumers are required to be submitted by the tenth of the month following the close of the reporting period, and the target date of release is the end of the third week of the month. This schedule has been adhered to fairly constantly through November, 1950, but since then has become progressively worse.

Mr. Wildes said that the bureau has endeavored to keep up the schedule by a campaign which included special bulletins to the industry; reminder cards when reports were due; a large volume of telegrams and telephone calls each month to firms slow in reporting; personal representation at association meetings to stress the importance of more prompt reporting, and visits to companies whose reporting problems seem to require direct consultation.

Schedule Under Study

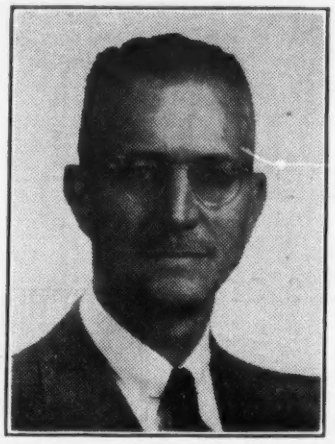
He said that possibly the time reporting requirements are impractical in terms of industry's ability to provide the basic information on schedule. Further information will be developed during the next two months, he stated, which should serve as the basis for evaluating the appropriateness of the present time schedule. Census will review the reporting pattern for industry after it does the following:—(1) issues a bulletin to each company restating present reporting requirements and the importance of more timely information; (2) writes a letter to each of the companies reviewing its reporting pattern, and (3) makes systematic telegraph and telephone follow-ups of company officials whose reports are late.

"Should these concentrated efforts result in little improvement," Mr. Wildes stated, "it must be concluded that the results of this important statistical service cannot be available until a month or more after the close of the month to which the data relate. Should this occur, the loss in value of this series as a current business guide will be attributable directly to industry's apparent inability to supply the data promptly."

Freeport Advances Three

Appointment of K. T. Price as assistant vice-president and Z. W. Bartlett as assistant general manager of southern operations was announced May 15 by Freeport Sulphur Company. Among other organizational changes was the advancement of B. A. Axelrad to general superintendent of the company's Hoskins Mound, Tex., plant.

Carbide Research Head



Dr. Granville A. Perkins has been appointed vice-president in charge of research for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Dr. Perkins has been with the company since 1929, and was named director of research in 1944.

Sharples Continental Control Acquired by Continental Oil

The Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex., has acquired full ownership of Sharples Continental, Inc., manufacturer of detergent materials, Baltimore, Md. Sharples Continental was organized in 1946 by the Houston firm and Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia. Price paid to Sharples Chemicals for its holdings in the Baltimore company has not been revealed.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Ammonia, Managua, Nicaragua (HJ-6).

Antibiotics, Catania, Italy (HJ-2, agency); Bombay, India (HJ-11).

Caustic soda, Managua, Nicaragua (HJ-6).

Cosmetics, Rangoon, Burma (HJ-3).

Drugs, Bombay, India (HJ-11).

Glucose, Latakia, Syria (HJ-7).

Lard and tallow, Habana, Cuba (HJ-8, agency).

Lubricating oils, Managua, Nicaragua (HJ-6).

Paint, varnish, and lacquer, Athens, Greece (HJ-10, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Florence, Italy (HJ-1, agency); Villa Alvaro Obregon, Mexico (HJ-9, agency); Bombay, India (HJ-11).

Pigments, Athens, Greece (HJ-10, agency).

Polystyrene, water clear, yellow, orange, ivory, and red, Zusmarshausen, Germany (HJ-5).

Thinners, Athens, Greece (HJ-10, agency).

Varnish, insulating, Hull, Canada (HJ-4).

TGA Discusses Governmental Control and Material Supplies

Government controls and availability of raw materials, principal concern of today's industry, were given much attention at the sixteenth annual convention of the Toilet Goods Association, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 15 through 17.

At the opening session, the association officers and staff constituted a panel which did much to interpret and explain government regulations, while on the second day a group of eleven "experts" submitted to a lengthy question period on "Prospects for Adequate Supplies of Materials and How They Will Affect the Cosmetics Industry."

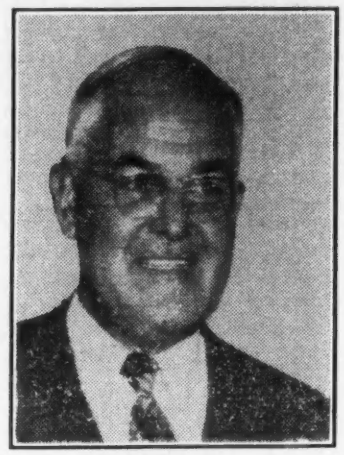
Joseph Keho, president of Dorothy Gray, Ltd., who was reelected president of the association, pointed out that the industry grew rapidly through the period of World War II and felt it was facing a period of opportunity for greater growth in the years just ahead. He termed it "opportunity with obstacles."

"In coping with these obstacles, individually and collectively," Mr. Keho said, "we must keep our quality high; through research we must bring out new and better products.

"Look at the record of the drug industry, where some companies are enjoying as much as 80 percent of their tremendous volume on products that did not exist ten years ago. We must keep our advertising standards high as well as aggressive. We must find ways to keep the women of America informed and interested. The re-armament program has only started. There are now 17,300,000 women employed, an increase of 8 percent over a year ago and 17 percent over four years ago. Everyone of these women knows that her face is her fortune. Let us be sure if and when we are forced to use substitutes, that the substitutes are good ones.

"Two years ago the association was working for the removal of the excise

—*Continued on page 68*



Joseph Keho

Cosmetic Chemists Review Research at N.Y. Meeting

Papers presented at the semiannual technical meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, held May 18 at the Biltmore hotel, New York, ranged from discussions of nail lacquers to low-pressure aerosols.

Nail lacquers are nitrocellulose lacquers and as such may be subjected to the usual tests applied to coating materials of this type, Henry J. Wing, of Northam Warren Corporation, reported in a paper on the "Evaluation and Testing of Nail Lacquers." However, to satisfy the customer, the ultimate user of the lacquer as nail polish, he pointed out, this lacquer needs only to have the color the customer desires, to apply easily and to stay on the fingernails for a reasonable length of time.

The laboratory is thus interested, he said, in making sure that the lacquer has the proper color, proper application properties and proper wear resistance. Color control methods, tests for control of the factors which produce the application properties of the lacquer and tests for wear resistance were discussed.

Spectrophotometry Discussed

G. Robert Clark, chief of the division of cosmetics, Food and Drug Administration, in reporting on "Spectrophotometry in the Analysis of Cosmetic Products," discussed briefly the instruments available and pointed out the advantages of double-beam automatic recording instruments. He described various technics, including the recently-developed variable reference technic.

C. R. Kircher, of Kolmar Laboratories, in a paper on stability tests performed on cosmetic make-up items, covered briefly methods of testing in an attempt to predict shelf life of new cosmetic items or altered formulations of cosmetic items.

John A. Killian, of Killian Research Laboratories, discussed experimental studies on the assets and limitations of chlorophyll and some of its derivatives in the control of prevention of personal odors. He pointed out that many phases of the interdependent biological and chemical reactions involved in the production of odorous end products are unknown, adding that in vitro procedures are almost worthless for practical evaluation of the comparative efficiencies of deodorants.

The habits of consumers are changing probably due to inclusion of semi-scientific and technical literature in their reading, Dr. Erwin Di Cyan, director of Di Cyan & Brown, and M. C. Phillips, editor of *Consumers Research Bulletin*, reported. Advertising is read more critically by consumers, they said, and products are appraised by them from a functional or factual viewpoint.

In the development of cosmetics and in

—*Continued on page 70*

Bakelite Company Appoints Turkington Research Head

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed Victor H. Turkington director of research. Mr. Turkington has been associated with Bakelite's research department since 1920. In 1944 he was appointed superintendent of research and development at the company's Bloomfield, N. J., laboratory, which position he held prior to his current appointment.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Naval store importers, dealers—Uruguay.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable), importers dealers, producers, refiners, exporters—Greece.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Canada.

Photographic supply dealers, photographers—Haiti.

Plastic material manufacturers, molders, laminators, fabricators of plastic products—Mexico.

Textile industry—New Zealand.

Canadian Industries Plans Sulphur Dioxide Production

Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, has announced that it will erect a new plant at Copper Cliff, Ont., to produce liquid sulphur dioxide from by-product gases arising from the operation of the oxygen flash smelting process recently developed by the International Nickel Company. It is expected that when the new plant is in operation it will produce in the neighborhood of 90,000 tons of liquid sulphur dioxide per year. For many years C-I-L has been producing sulphuric acid from Inco's waste gases. This production will also undergo a major expansion this year.

Liquid sulphur dioxide is not made in Canada at the present time, although C-I-L produced it in relatively small quantities from 1932 to 1945. Supplies are now obtained from the US, but consumption is small, due to its high cost. The new development, however, is expected to place liquid sulphur dioxide in the category of a tonnage chemical available to large potential consumers at a fraction of it present cost.

Bristol Laboratories Plans Further Plant Expansion

Bristol Laboratories Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., plans another major expansion of its plant. This expansion, Bristol's second since the beginning of the Korean war, is in addition to the fermentation and chemical extraction area additions which were begun last October and are now partially in operation.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Probably the most important committee in the whole defense setup has just been established formally within the Defense Production Administration. It is the all-powerful requirements committee, whose authority can mean life or death to an industry. The committee will say how much of this or that scarce metal or other critical material shall be allowed for this or that civilian purpose.

The committee has been functioning subrosa for some time on an informal basis, but, because of the necessity of shortly making important policy decisions with reference to the controlled materials plan, it has been decided to establish it on a formal basis. Members to be announced later will represent each of the following functional areas:—Civilian requirements, construction requirements, economic stabilization, food and agriculture, foreign requirements, industrial manpower, industrial production, military requirements, mines and mining, petroleum and natural gas, public utilities and transportation.

A similar committee functioned during the last war and is an absolute necessity in order to keep the economy in balance—and take the heat off the agencies that actually administer the industry control orders. Charles E. Wampler, director of the DPA Office of program and requirements, has been named chairman. He will make the determinations of the amounts needed for various areas, and his decisions will be transmitted to the appropriate operating agencies, which will have the responsibilities for administering them. Mr. Wampler's decisions, of course, are to be subject to review by the DPA administrator and defense mobilizer, Charles E. Wilson.

Chemical Corps Unit Formed

The chemical corps of the army has set up a new agency, to be headquartered at the army's huge chemical center at Edgewood, Md., which will be the focal point of all the corps engineering work. It has been given the title of Chemical Corps Engineering Agency and officially came into being May 15. Industry probably will have much contact with the agency in the months to come and should familiarize itself with its purposes. As set forth in a statement of organization just issued by Department of Defense, the Chemical Corps Engineering Agency is described as follows:—

"The mission of the Chemical Corps Engineering Agency is to engineer items and processes developed by chemical corps developing agencies, maintaining the ability to meet military characteristics; to prepare final designs for all chemical corps material and provide design criteria for technical facilities, incorporating those engineering features that will insure productibility of quantities required with the maximum utilization of commercially

—*Continued on page 35*

ISOSTYRE*

is now available to manufacturers of

ENAMELS, CLEAR VARNISHES
SHELLAC SUBSTITUTES, FLOOR SEALERS

who want their products to possess Color and Gloss Retention of a quality heretofore unknown in the Paint Industry

We're sorry we couldn't print this advertisement in glowing red — because for us Isostyre marks a red letter day. For, after experimentation, testing and re-testing, we now have Isostyre in commercial production.

We could tell you about gloss and color retention, rapid dry, waterproofness, alcohol and alkali resistance, durability, hard and flexible film — plus the additional amazing properties of our new and exciting advance in chemistry.

But since we couldn't red letter the advertisement — we're being conservative and only listing the characteristics of Isostyre.

The rest is up to your own imagination, and your desire to improve your product.

Read the list carefully—and compare Isostyre to any product you are presently using. Then, if you yourself are interested in using Isostyre — let us know so we can send you further details and samples of Isostyre for your own testing.

We have reason to believe that using Isostyre will enable you to produce coatings of quality never made before in the Paint Industry. After testing Isostyre yourself, we think you'll agree.

* ISOSTYRE (Reg.) is a Styrenated Dehydrated Castor Oil which will provide your products with unique characteristics.

REACTIVITY

Isostyre is non-reactive in the presence of basic pigments such as zinc oxide. Thus zinc oxide may be used in whites without loss of gloss.

STABILITY

Isostyre may be used in all types of enamels without fear of viscosity changes. A point of superiority over other styrenated products.

SPEED OF DRY

A film of Isostyre one mil thick (dry basis) will air dry tack free in 30 minutes, hard dry in 50-60 minutes or bake out at 200° F. in 45 minutes. Isostyre can be recoated after over-night dry without "pick-up".

MINERAL SPIRITS TOLERANCE

Isostyre can be reduced 400% with Mineral Spirits.

DURABILITY

Isostyre has durability approximately equal to that of a medium length alkyd resin.

HARDNESS

Gloss enamels formulated with Isostyre will air dry (in 24 hours) to films of sward hardness of 40.

BRUSHING

Isostyre, like alkyd resins, has somewhat harder brushing properties than many oleoresinous varnishes. This problem can usually be overcome by pigmentation and choice of solvents.

COLOR RETENTION

Isostyre has been proven superior to other stryrenated oils currently available and is comparable to that of high quality Soya Alkyd and D. C. O. Resins.

USE OF DRIER

Isostyre will dry rapidly in the absence of drier. However, a small amount of Cobalt (0.03%) as naphthenate will effectively improve the dry and correct any tendency to forming a wrinkle film. No other drier should be used.

SOLVENT RESISTANCE

Isostyre will soften in contact with common solvents but recovers completely in a short time.

After extensive testing and with the experience of two years of manufacturing in our Canadian plant— ISOSTYRE is now in commercial production in our recently completed plant at Harrison, New Jersey. It is now available to you in quantity. Please call on us for information and samples—Isostyre will improve your products.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

Association Meetings

American Association of Cereal Chemists, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-25.
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Amoassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Sheraton hotel, Rochester, N. Y., September 17-19.
American Leather Chemists Association, Griswald hotel, Groton, Conn., June 11-13.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.
American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22
American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.
American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.
Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 7.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, committee and council meetings, Book Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., May 25-26; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-23.
Institute of Paper Chemistry, executive conference, Appleton, Wis., May 14-15.
International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.
National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 24-25.
National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.
National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.
National Sales Executives, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 1.
National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.
National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.
National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.
Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., May 24-25.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
Tung Growers Council of America, annual convention, San Carlos hotel, Pensacola, Fla., May 25-26.
World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Taylor '51 Remsen Lecturer

Professor Hugh S. Taylor, dean of the Princeton University Graduate School and former chairman of the university's department of chemistry, has been selected to present the 1951 Remsen Memorial Lecture of the American Chemical Society's Maryland section. Dean Taylor, who is an authority on catalysts, photo-chemistry, and the nature of chemical processes at the surfaces of solids, will present the lecture in Remsen Hall of Johns Hopkins University on Friday night. He will discuss new aspects of the theory of chemical activity at the surfaces of catalysts.

Tung Oil Ass'n Elects

The American Tung Oil Association has elected Roland R. Becke executive secretary to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of W. W. Kilby. Mr. Becke has been associated for the past several years with the U. S. Gypsum Company in Chicago.

Sales Executives Pres.

Charles T. Lipscomb, president of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company, has been elected president of the Sales Executives Club of New York for the 1951-52 term. Prior to his association with Pepsodent, of which he assumed the presidency last year, Mr. Lipscomb served as vice-president in charge of sales by the industrial chemicals division of McKesson & Robbins.

USDA Sees No Need Of More Pesticide Laws

New federal laws for controlling the sale and use of pesticides were declared unnecessary May 17 by Dr. Fred C. Bishopp, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, in testimony before the Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods.

Dr. Bishopp listed the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to establish residue tolerances for pesticides, and a "model" state pesticide law now being considered by the states as potent weapons for controlling these materials, and added:—

"The combination of these safeguards seems ample to protect the public from injuring by pesticides in foods insofar as it can be done by federal control. It does not and cannot replace actual policing of the food supply to detect excessive residues due to misuse of such products."

"Major needs today are an expanded research program on the toxicology of new pesticides and methods of their analysis to further protect the public; also, greater efforts to educate the public on the proper use of pesticides inasmuch as they are absolutely essential for the proper development of our economy of our projected program to aid other nations."

J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel for the National Grange, who testified earlier, urged the creation of an ex officio three-man commission to be known as the National Pesticide Commission to determine policy and make decisions as to research needed to test a new product, and to draw conclusions on the safe and economically sound use of new chemicals for farm production and marketing, and food processing. It would also set tentative and final tolerances.

SAACI Plans Meeting At Shawnee on June 8-9

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, currently celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, will hold a meeting at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 8 and 9.

A business session on the evening of the first day will be concerned with price ceilings and government regulations as they affect the chemical industry. A speaker representing the Office of Price Stabilization, whose name will be announced at a later date, will address the gathering. A forum of chemical executives will outline the manner in which the industry is meeting the present day challenge.

June 9 will be devoted to social activities, with a schedule of golf, swimming, baseball, a barbecue and other indoor and outdoor sports. Reservation blanks for the meeting will be mailed out to the membership in the near future.

CMRA Meeting June 7

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its annual meeting June 7 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Under discussion at the meeting will be "Rubber Chemicals."

Proprietary Ass'n Told OPS Studying Special Drugs Ceiling

The Office of Price Stabilization is contemplating the issuance of a tailored price regulation which will take into account the special problems of drug manufacturers, Michael V. Di Salle, OPS director, informed the Proprietary Association of America last week.

In a message read at the association's sixty-ninth annual meeting, held at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14 through 16, Mr. Di Salle stated his agency is considering old OPA MPR 392 as a possible basis for formulating new tailored regulations for the entire drug manufacturing industry.

"We will similarly obtain the advice of the pharmaceutical drug manufacturers at the second meeting of their industry advisory committee on May 21 in regard to the proposed regulation," he added.

Closer cooperation among the three major drug manufacturing associations that would result in added protection to the American public and be of great benefit to the entire drug-producing industry was advocated by Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the association.

The associations referred to by Dr. Cullen are the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and the Proprietary Association.

Dr. Cullen gave as examples of possible cooperative action the fields of transportation, foreign trade, and programs for improvement of conditions for the manufacturers, which, in turn, would be reflected to the best interests of the consumer. He said that he hoped that in the near future the presidents and executive officers of the three associations will meet and arrange a cooperative program in the best interests of all concerned.

In reviewing the current situation in drug advertising, Dr. Cullen lashed out at the small fringe in the industry who were "reverting back to the heyday of blatant cure-all claims" in their advertising and promotion to the detriment of the entire drug industry. He advocated that manufacturers, advertising agencies, and various types of media should cooperate in an effort to improve this unsatisfactory advertising picture.

"The drug industry is perhaps the most highly controlled industry in our land to-

—Continued on page 61

Fluorspar Use, Imports Hit New Highs in 1950

Consumption and imports of fluorspar established new records in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production of finished fluorspar in 1950 was 20 percent greater than in 1949. Shipments from mines exceeded production by 6 percent and were 27 percent greater than in 1949, but fell far short of meeting industry's requirements. The high level of operations in the steel and hydrofluoric-acid industries and a 26-percent gain in consumers' inventory were chiefly responsible for the accelerated activity in fluorspar in 1950.

Production of finished fluorspar was 283,200 short tons including 146,600 tons of flotation concentrates) in 1950 compared with 236,400 tons in 1949. Shipments of fluorspar of domestic origin from mines were 301,203 short tons in 1950, compared with 236,704 tons in 1949. In 1950, 8,071 tons of Mexican fluorspar were purchased by Kentucky producers, who blended it with domestic fluorspar. This Mexican fluorspar is not included in the shipments from mines, but is included in the import statistics. Stocks of fluorspar at mines at the close of 1950 totaled 75,000 tons (121,516 tons in 1949) and comprised 19,038 tons of finished fluorspar and 56,052 tons of crude fluorspar (calculated to be equivalent to 27,000 tons of finished fluorspar).

Consumption Detailed

Consumption of fluorspar established a new high in 1950; it was 426,121 short tons compared with 345,221 tons in 1949 and with 410,170 tons in 1944, the previous record year. The steel industry, which set a new record in 1950, continued to be the predominant user of fluorspar and absorbed 56.5 percent of the total consumed; usage was 20 percent greater than in 1949. However, because of the smaller utilization of fluorspar per ton of steel made, total consumption in steel fell short of the record made in 1942. The hydrofluoric-acid industry, the second largest utilizer of fluorspar, consumed 40 percent more than in 1949, and accounted for 29.2 percent of the total in 1950 compared with 25.8 percent in 1949. Consumption of fluorspar by the glass and enamel trades in 1950 reversed downward trends that had persisted for two years.

Imports of fluorspar into the United States established a new record in 1950; they were 164,634 short tons compared with 95,619 tons in 1949 and with the previous all-time high of 111,626 tons in 1948. Mexico continued to be the chief source of the imports in 1950, but supplied proportionately less than in 1949.

Amer. Zinc Inst. Meeting Starts in St. Louis Today

The American Zinc Institute will hold its thirty-third annual meeting today and tomorrow at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

This morning the "General Outlook for Metals" will be discussed by Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, editor-in-chief, *Daily Metal Reporter*. W. W. Hopton, director of the tin, lead and zinc division, National Production Authority, will report on "Zinc and Government Controls." Nelson E. Cook, Wheeling Steel Corporation, will forecast "Galvanizing in 1951." A report on the institute's activities will also be made.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a round-table discussion of zinc mining, smelting, and refining. Discussion leaders will include Otto Herres, chief of the lead-zinc branch, Defense Minerals Administration; Edward H. Snyder, Combined Metals Reduction Company, and Russel B. Caples, Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Howard I. Young will preside at this session.

Tomorrow morning the "Tax Situation" will be discussed by W. I. Powell, American Mining Congress. R. L. Wilcox, Economic Cooperation Administration, will give a resume of the "Current World Zinc Situation." "Die Castings in 1951" will be covered by David Laine, secretary of the American Die Casting Institute, and T. E. Veltfort, manager of the Copper & Brass Research Association, will discuss "Brass in 1951." The annual dinner and smoker will be held this evening.

The galvanizers committee will hold separate sessions this afternoon and all day tomorrow.

NFA June 11-13 Meeting To Hear Anderson, Nourse

Members and guests of the National Fertilizer Association will hear the views of leading authorities on national problems at the twenty-sixth annual convention, to be held June 11 to 13 at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

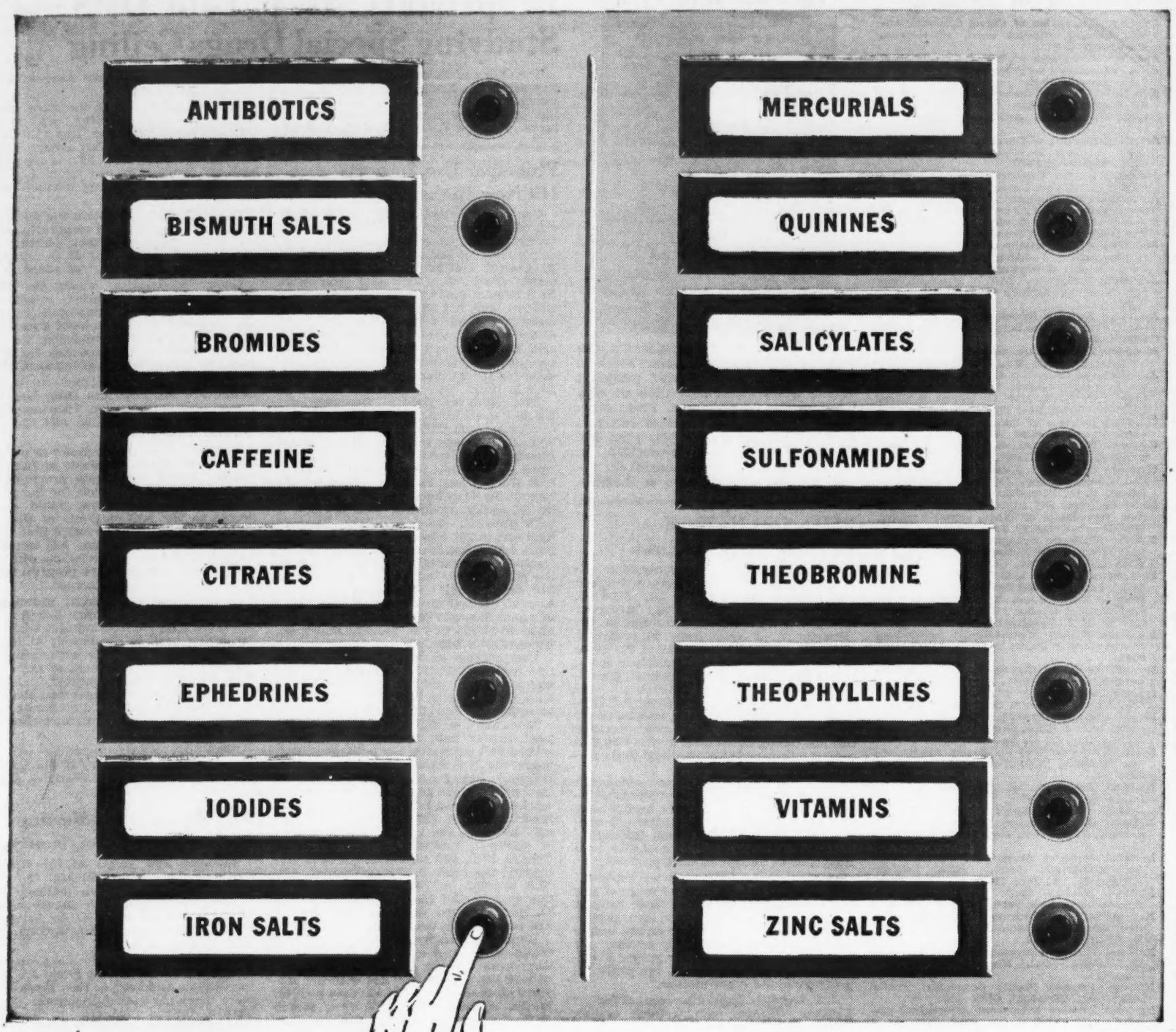
Speakers who already have accepted invitations to address the group are Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, former Secretary of Agriculture; E. G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, who has just received one of the John Simon Guggenheim fellowships for study in private enterprise, and Edward J. Condon, president of the Friends of the Land and assistant to the president of Sears Roebuck & Co.

On June 11 the association's board of directors, headed by J. E. Totman, president of Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., will meet. Also, the plant food research committee of NFA will hold an open meeting, the chief feature of which will be a panel reviewing recent research on corn growing, over which Proctor Gull, chairman of the corn subcommittee will preside.

National Sales Executives To Hear Austin, Symington

"Mobilizing the Power of Sales Management in a Defense Economy" will be the theme of the sixteenth annual convention of National Sales Executives, to be held May 31 to June 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The program will include speeches by top government and business leaders and a giant sales rally to be staged at Carnegie Hall. The National Sales Executives of the New York Club will act as host to this year's meeting.

Government leaders to be heard include Warren B. Austin, United States representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and W. Stuart Symington, recently named by President Truman to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Symington will speak at the luncheon on June 2 on "Selling and Security." Mr. Austin will address the closing banquet that evening on the subject, "Selling Freedom to the World."



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IT PAYS TO CALL ON MERCK

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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE 1818

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 18 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms .... lb .45 —

Acetanilide tech. tbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.14.50 - —
chys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, chys., works 100 lbs.17.00 -19.00

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls. same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib. dms., works .... lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls ... lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald .... lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —

Battery, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.93.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
pow., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic bots lb.10.00 -11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .46 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .46 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½ 99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb higher

USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't... lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27¼- .28½
double dist., dms lb. .29¼- .30½

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .20 - .21¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¾

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis... gal. 1.20 - 1.25

204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis... gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.45 - 1.55

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis... gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis .... gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib dms. works .... lb 29 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls ..... lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms .... lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots ... lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .34 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cys., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 78 —

J, bbls. works 100% basis .... lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt alld lb. .64 —

L, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .32 - —
60%, dms lb. .29 - —

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- 26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27

Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- 80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 —

Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .24½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - 22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- 24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 - —

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)

Orthocresotinic, dms ton lots, works lb 62 —
smaller lots works lb 64 —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½ —

Palm oil, white, dist dms lb 21¼ 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Acacia—Acid, Paramethylphenylcinchonic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dextro.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	ord.,	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD.	specially denatured
col.	color	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
com'l	commercial	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tanks	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
		N.	nitrogen	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
		nat.	natural	W.	west
				w w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Aldol

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms..... lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works ..... lb 61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08½- .09¼
Picramic, bgs..... lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms ..... lb. .31 - .37
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½- .26
tanks, works..... lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls..... lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)
S, bbls., works..... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude bgs..... lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls ...lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls ..... lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .92¾- —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .22 - .23¼
single dist., dms..... lb. .22½- .23¾
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .23¾- .25
single-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .23¼- .24½
triple-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27¼
Succinic, purified, cryst. bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms. c.s. frt. alld lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ..... ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ..... ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms..... lb. .20 - .21¼
hydrated, dms. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Tannic, tech., dms..... lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots..... lb 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots..... lb 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .39½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms..... lb. .41 - —
small dms..... lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs..... lb. .58 - .61
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys. basis 100%. lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots..... lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works....lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls..... lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots..oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works..... lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls..... lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms. works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.13 - 2.16
powd., bbls..... lb. 2.17 - 2.20
tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —

Alcohol, amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
fermentation refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms..... lb. .65 - .88
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld.... lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld.... lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .30 - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more..lb. .75 - .95
smaller lots..... lb. 1.00 - —
extra, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots. ..... lb 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. 1.01½- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. .89½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R....gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .69½- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.08
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis.....gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis.....gal. .92 - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis.....gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal.18.11 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.15 -18.24½
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.99 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis..gal.19.08 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.12 -19.21½
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.96 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots..... lb. 2.00 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-(sobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms..... lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .26½ —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal .33 - 1.48

If we could label every ounce...

It Would Tell Only Part of the Story!

You can be sure that every ounce would be exactly like the last ounce, or gallon, or tank car, in purity and uniformity. Of equal importance to both large and small users of Butyl Alcohol is PUBLICKER AVAILABILITY. Our greatly enlarged facilities for Butyl Alcohol production now assure PROMPT SHIPMENT in any quantity.

MAJOR PRODUCTS OF PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES

- ACETIC ACID
- ACETALDEHYDE
- BUTYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ACETATE
- ETHYL ALCOHOL

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Is your business on the skids?

THE phrase "On The Skids" in the Strong Cobb Plant has a much happier connotation than is generally applied.

With us, it means the first step in controlled production. Each ingredient specified in your private formula is placed on a skid and moved to the production starting line.

Although our raw materials come from the finest sources, the contents of the skid are checked by three different specialists before entering major production. First, the Control Laboratory tests for impurities; next, a Plant Foreman checks quantities; then the Production Supervisor of the particular manufacturing division makes a third inspection. Later, as your product progresses, the Control Director makes periodic analyses to insure a finished preparation that matches *your* standards—as well as *ours*.

Yes, "on the skids" means triple checking at Strong Cobb. With your business on our skids, be assured of the finest, purest pharmaceutical product it is possible to produce.

SC STRONG COBB

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

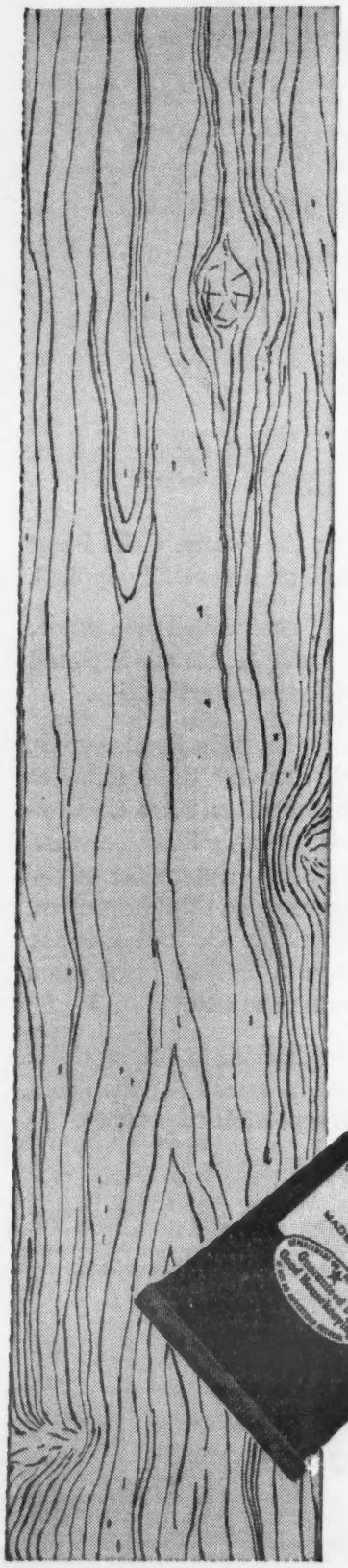
Aldrin—Amyl Acetate

Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works. frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld .. lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.65 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms ..... lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb.55.00 - —
solution 20% dms., 100 lb lots. works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal 37.75 - —
2% dms. works ..... gal 7.75 - —
Allspice (amaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .14½- .15
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .17½- —
tanks dlvd .... lb 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works .... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb .25½- —
Aloe Cape, cs ..... lb .38 - .39
powdered, cs ..... lb .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .50
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld .. lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt allid. lb 45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib dms. works frt allid lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allid lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt equald .. lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.

Alphaterpineol dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls .. lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
gel., dried, USP XIV, fib. dms. works lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. allid lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. allid lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. allid .. lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. allid. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. allid lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt allid lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. allid.. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt allid lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. allid. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. allid ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms. frt. allid. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. allid ..... lb. .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .39½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. allid. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
Iron-free, ogs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works .. ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb 16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt allid lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt allid lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs ..... lb. .90 - —
tech grade, bbls., kgs lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. .ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms .... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls., dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton.32.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports .. ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. allid. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. allid.. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots .. lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots ..... lb.34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —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BRAND
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Handles like Putty
Hardens into Wood
RESISTS WATER, GREASE, WEATHER
CAUTION
PLASTIC WOOD HARDENS IN TUBE CAP MUST BE CLOSED TIGHT WHEN NOT IN USE
MADE IN U. S. A.

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ALCOA TUBES

Alcoa Tubes give Boyle-Midway, makers of Plastic Wood, the qualities they—and you—want in collapsible tubes.

1. STRENGTH—Alcoa Tubes are far stronger than tubes of other metals. Greater rigidity assures safe delivery to the consumer, greater speed and economy in filling and handling.

2. PURITY—Alcoa Tubes are chemically pure—99.7% pure aluminum, non-toxic, won't contaminate your product. They're free from grease, dirt, and foreign particles because they're washed inside and out.

3. LOW PRICE—Over ⅞" diameter, Alcoa Tubes cost less than tubes of any other metal.

REARMAMENT NEEDS COME FIRST, and you may not be able to get all the Alcoa Tubes you want for consumer use. For information on availability and deliveries call your local Alcoa Sales Office, listed under "aluminum" in your classified telephone directory, or write ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1753E Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Penna.

ALCOA

First in Aluminum Tubes

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Angelica root dom. bls. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .70 - .80
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Cyprus, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb. .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .45
lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64% ogs. frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys. lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. lb. 23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
root, bls. lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 367.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 434.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.35 -10.75
Sulphate, USP, bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.00

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.38 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
tree bark bgs lb .40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb 5.00 —
Sodium, USP dms lb. 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms lb. .19 .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms, c.l. works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 19.00 - —
95-75% bgs mines ton 20.00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37.60 -37.85
ex whse., N. Y. ton 53.45 -61.75

Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .60 - .70
root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs. works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0223
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0323 —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35

Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide pure 6lb. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate USP, f.f.c., cns. dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone bots lb 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 9.15 - 9.65
Berberine, bisulphate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb .90 - —

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Bone

Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, 6lb. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms, works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 .50
Biotin, crvst gram 10.00 —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst. dms lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms lb. 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6lb. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF 6lb dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide 6lb. dms lb 5.57 - —
Subnitrate NF dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l. same basis lb .16 .23
Borneol, cns lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price 1½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb higher

need a { lubricant / plasticizer / non-volatile solvent } ?

try **WITCO** Butyl Stearate

Witco manufactured Butyl Stearate measures up to the highest standards of purity and uniformity. It is available in two grades, C-1 (Cosmetic) and T-1 (Technical), and has already proved itself in a wide variety of uses.

An emollient in cosmetic preparations . . . a plasticizer in compounds containing polyvinyl resins . . . a lubricant which gradually exudes to the surface preventing sticking and providing protection from abrasion . . . are only a few of its potential applications.

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Carbon Blacks
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
Lead Naphthenate
Cobalt Naphthenate
Calcium Naphthenate
Manganese Naphthenate
Zinc Naphthenate
Iron Naphthenate
Lead Octoate
Cobalt Octoate
Calcium Octoate
Manganese Octoate
Zinc Octoate
Lead Resinate
Lead Oleate
Manganese Oleate
Metallic Stearates
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SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Black, Carbon, Channel—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bis lb. .28 - .30
root, bis lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Blue, peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate trihasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
Borax, tech., crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, tndust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, red. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.75 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .33
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .40 - .43
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 3.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. en 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill.
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DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
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TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls dms ..... lb. .50 - 65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ... lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, fars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton 95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.75 — —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., etns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks same basis ..... 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, bi-base (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs ..... lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 65 - .70
powd., bxs. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pep-per lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls .... gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .18½- .19
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ... lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11⅛
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs .... lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram ... lb. .85 - —

Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works .. mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point .. lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point .. lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock .. lb. .39¾- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock .. lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis ... lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis ... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls .... lb. .15½- .16
longstick ..... lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .16½- .17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs .. lb. .15¾- .16
broken, bls ..... lb. .15¼- .15½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .19½- .20
broken, bls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .28 - .29
medium, bls ..... lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .52½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, bsks ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports .. long ton. 240.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .... lb. 4.60 - —

Catnip leaves, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .33
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works ..... lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —

Cellulose acetate, butyrate, molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works ... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.85
smaller lots, works ... lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .60 - .62
Roman bls lb. .80 .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb 26½ .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .30
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..... ton. 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 40 00 -50 60
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works South ton 40 00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton. 30.00 - —

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Pinewood

FUN OVER 60

Today, it's much more fun to be alive because the average lifetime is longer, more active and useful in its later years. Progress in medicine and pharmacy is making it so.

Chemistry contributes much to the business of living longer and better. In this, Monsanto has played an active part for half a century—beginning in the days when medicine started accomplishing so much to reduce childhood ills.

Now, when many onetime deadly children's diseases have been conquered, more attention is being centered on geriatrics. This is a division of medicine concerned with the diseases of age. Here, too, Monsanto chemicals help in adding years filled with a greater sense of well-being and well-doing.

All through life—from childhood to old age—chemistry brings relief from pain and fever. For instance—there are many Monsanto chemicals employed for their specific curative value. The sulfa drugs are important in this group. Antibiotics are increasing in use. So are antitubercular agents—a family of chemicals now in varying stages of clinical study. In addition, research is constantly exploring newer and better applications.

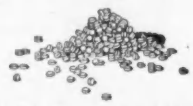
In these, and many other ways, chemistry continues to aid medicine and pharmacy—helps mankind achieve more useful and enjoyable living before and after 60.

Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

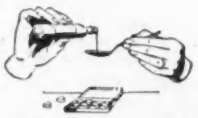
Meeting the nation's needs

Described here are only a few of the many Monsanto chemicals and plastics important to manufacturers of medicinal and drug products. Their production and availability are geared to meet current demands of the national economy.



Saccharin is one of Monsanto's earliest products. It is a powerful sweetening agent, having 375 times the sweetness of sugar. Since it has no food value whatever, it is of special value in dietary conditions where the use of sugar is either restricted or ruled out entirely.

Manufacturers of medicinal and drug products are adopting packages and containers made of Lustrex*—Monsanto's styrene molding compound. Comes in a wide variety of colors, including crystal clear . . . Another Monsanto plastic—Resinox* phenolic—is widely used in pharmacy for many types of bottle and jar closures.



Acetophenetidin and acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) are two Monsanto pharmaceuticals widely used where relief from pain and fever is indicated . . . Caffeine is another chemical made by Monsanto, world's largest producer . . . In the fields of nutrition and medication, many Monsanto phosphate products play important roles.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION—Manufacturers and formulators of pharmaceutical products are invited to consider Monsanto as their source of dependable supply . . . Of added interest are Monsanto's custom-manufacturing facilities, which offer important economies and assure quality products . . . Write for information on the following:

Antihistamines: ☐ Thenyl pyramine Fumarate . . . ☐ Thenyl pyramine Hydrochloride . . . ☐ Chlorothenyl pyramine . . . ☐ Penicillin precursors . . . ☐ *para*-Aminosalicylic Acid . . . ☐ Sodium *para*-Aminosalicylate . . . ☐ Sulfanilamide . . . ☐ Acetophenetidin . . . ☐ Salicylamid . . . ☐ Acetylsalicylic Acid . . . ☐ Caffeine . . . ☐ Calcium Phosphates . . . ☐ Glycerophosphates . . . ☐ Phosphoric Acid . . . ☐ Saccharin . . . ☐ Methyl Salicylate . . . ☐ Lustrex, for containers . . . ☐ Resinox, for closures . . . ☐ Santophen* 1, germicide . . . ☐ Benzyl Benzoate, miticide.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

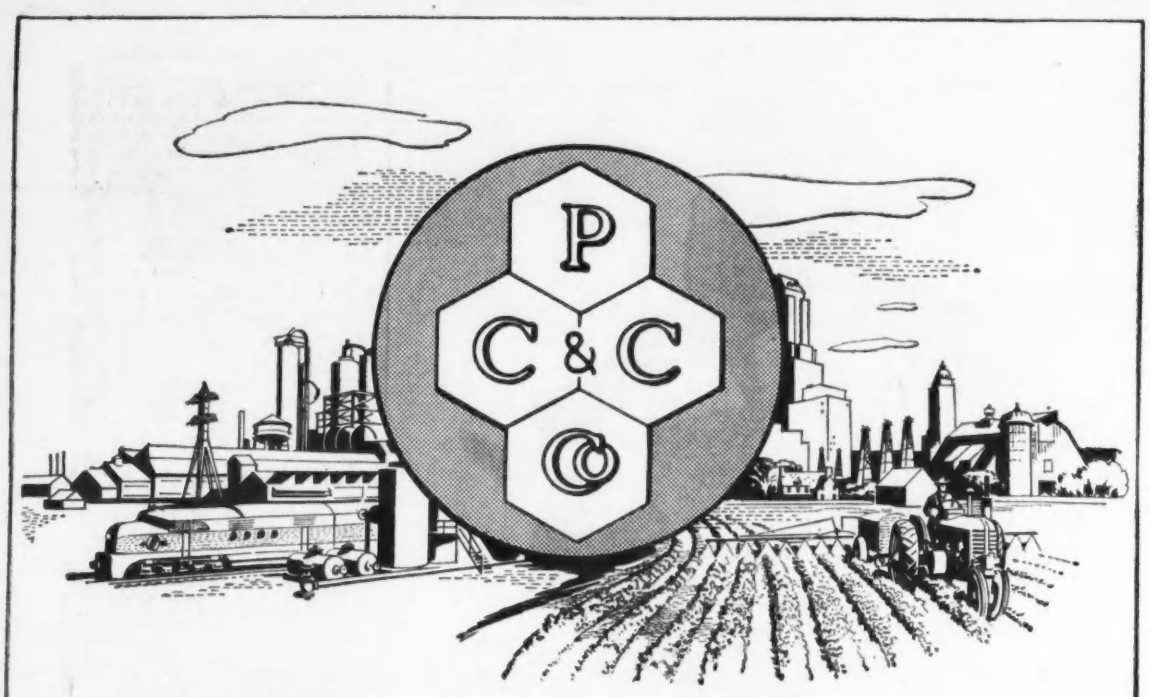
Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

Chestnut Extract—Creosote Carbonate

Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1203
China clay (see dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
t.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10 00 -12.00
t.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton.16.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 -45.00
t.c.l. ex whse net ton.45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. works lb 70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. 75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l. lb. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, t.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine bbls. lb 1.32 - —
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb.24.00 -25.00
40% tins, pails, works lb.48.00 -50.00
50% tins, pails, works lb.40.00 -50.00
75% tins, pails, works lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14% tins, pails, works lb.13.00 -14.00
25% tins, pails, works lb.50.00 -55.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 130 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .06½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bis lb. .34 - .35
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 8.85 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.10 - 3.25
Civet, artificial, bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 5.50 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bis. lb. .48 - .50
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd. resale, bbls. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .38¼- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26¼ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - .77
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .14 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt, alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, bbls lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
t.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt, alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435- —
t.c.l., works lb. .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 3.00 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.210.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.200.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.82.00 -83.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .36¾- .37
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .30 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90



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Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93%, dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Cutch extract 50% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.5% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.22 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate 6b dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .40 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .40½- —
Stearate, dms. lb. .39½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos of more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —

Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dinitrobenzene—Emetine Hydrochloride

Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..... lb. .20 • —
purified, dms..... lb. .22 • —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .19 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .17 • —
Dinitrophenol, bbls..... lb. .34 • —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..... lb. .10 • —
refd., dms..... lb. .21 • —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .12 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ • .42
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .42½ • .43
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .40 • —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 17.00 • —
325 mesh, same basis..... ton. 20.00 • —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 • —
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. .53 • —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .26¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26¾ • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .24½ • —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .37 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 • —
l.c.l. gal. .39 • —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y..... gal. .58 • —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 • —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 • —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 • —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works... lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16 • .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..... lb. .53 • .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .47 • —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works... lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 • —
tankcars, works..... lb. .25 • —
tech., tankcars, works..... lb. .24 • —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots..... lb. .44 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 • 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾ • .17
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17¾ • .18
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 • —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¾ • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18¼ • —
Ditertiaryhutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .31 • —
Ditertiaryhutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .95 • —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock. ton. 120.00 • —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 • —
Divinylbenzene, 40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works..... lb. 1.20 • —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .13 • —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls..... lb. .26 • .28
imp., NF, cut, bls..... lb. .30 • .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls..... lb. .11 • .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..... lb. .45 • .47
mass, cs..... lb. 90 • 1.00
reeds, cs..... lb. 1.60 • 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 17.00 • 17.60
No. 2, cns..... lb. 17.00 • 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 17.00 • 17.60
No. 2, cns..... lb. 22.20 • 22.85
No. 3, cns..... lb. 35.25 • 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 3.65 • 3.75
No. 2, cns..... lb. 4.65 • 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 7.55 • 7.85
No. 2, cns..... lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 3, cns..... lb. 22.20 • 22.85
No. 4, cns..... lb. 7.20 • 7.50
No. 32, cns..... lb. 5.30 • 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 17.00 • 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 10.50 • 11.05
No. 3, cns..... lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 4, cns..... lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 5, cns..... lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 6, cns..... lb. 4.00 • 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns..... lb. 13.55 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —
No. 6, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —
No. 7, cns..... lb. 14.80 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
No. 4, cns..... lb. 20.05 • —
No. 5, cns..... lb. 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns..... lb. 20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns..... lb. 3.75 • —
No. 9, cns..... lb. 3.75 • —
No. 10, cns..... lb. 3.00 • —
No. 11, cns..... lb. 2.25 • —
No. 12, cns..... lb. 3.00 • —
No. 17, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
No. 18, cns..... lb. 24.00 • —
No. 19, cns..... lb. 20.05 • —
No. 21, cns..... lb. 4.70 • —
No. 22, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
No. 28, cns..... lb. 24.65 • —
No. 33, cns..... lb. 17.45 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
No. 8, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
No. 10, cns..... lb. 13.50 • —
No. 11, cns..... lb. 13.50 • —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 16.10 • —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 13.50 • —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..... lb. 10.95 • —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD..... lb. .64 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G..... lb. .73 • —
31 Phloxine 2G..... lb. .64 • —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G..... lb. .83 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc..... lb. 1.06 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B..... lb. .57 • —
79 Scarlet 2R..... lb. .74 • —
151 Orange Y..... lb. .47 • —
161 Orange RR..... lb. .55 • —
176 Fast red A conc..... lb. .90 • —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc..... lb. 1.04 • —
180 Blue F4B..... lb. .92 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 • —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .68 • —
203 Chrome black T..... lb. .71 • —
208 Fast blue SR..... lb. .91 • —
216 Chrome red B..... lb. .84 • —
234 Resorcin brown..... lb. .89 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc..... lb. .86 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc..... lb. 2.03 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 • —
299 Black F, conc..... lb. 1.40 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC..... lb. 1.64 • —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc..... lb. 2.34 • —
382 Scarlet B..... lb. 1.65 • —
401 Diazo black, BHD..... lb. .63 • —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc..... lb. 1.07 • —
419 Diamine fast red FC..... lb. 1.12 • —
420 Diamine brown M..... lb. .90 • —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 • —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 • —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 • —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 • —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 • —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 • —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.75 • —
640 Tartrazine conc..... lb. 1.46 • —
655 Auramine conc..... lb. 1.85 • —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 • —
662 Brilliant green cryst..... lb. 2.79 • —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 • —
671 Brilliant blue E..... lb. 1.73 • —
680 Methyl violet S, conc..... lb. 1.10 • —
681 Crystal violet powder..... lb. 2.15 • —
698 Formyl violet S4B..... lb. 1.58 • —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 • —
729 Victoria blue B conc..... lb. 2.79 • —
739 Green SN extra..... lb. 2.41 • —
749 Rhodamine B extra..... lb. 4.33 • —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ..... lb. .68 • —
922 Methylene blue ZX..... lb. 1.55 • —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 • —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc..... lb. 2.59 • —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B..... lb. 2.91 • —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B..... lb. 2.33 • —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 • —
double paste..... lb. 4.00 • —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 • —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 • —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 • —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 • —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 • —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 • —
double paste..... lb. 3.35 • —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 • —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 • —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 • —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA. lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Zambesi black V..... lb. 1.06 • —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW..... lb. 2.42 • —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B..... lb. 1.31 • —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550..... lb. .81 • —
Jet, No. 551..... lb. .89 • —
Brown, R, conc..... lb. 1.72 • —
Orange R, brilliant..... lb. .90 • —
Red 4 B, conc..... lb. 1.37 • —
Yellow, G..... lb. 1.18 • —
FN, conc..... lb. 1.22 • —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O..... lb. 1.85 • —
Black, basic, blue..... lb. 1.21 • —
Jet..... lb. 1.21 • —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 • —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .26 • —
Chrysodine, R, extra..... lb. .60 • —
Y, extra..... lb. .64 • —
Fuchsine, conc..... lb. 3.08 • —
Green, malachite, conc..... lb. 2.10 • —
Rhodamine, B..... lb. 4.33 • —
Safranine, Y, conc..... lb. 2.90 • —
Violet, methyl, B..... lb. 1.10 • —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc.... lb. 1.04 • —
Black, acid blue, B, extra. lb. .86 • —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc..... lb. .47 • —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO..... lb. 1.45 • —
Yellow, azo-, conc..... lb. .90 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..... lb. 2.04 • —
Methanil, conc..... lb. .91 • —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..... lb. .65 • .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. 1.36 • 1.38
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid. lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls..... lb. .07½ • .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls..... lb. .40 • .50
Elecampane root, bls..... lb. .22 • .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls..... lb. .30 • .36
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 40 • .45
select, bundles..... lb. .50 • .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 • —

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PUBLIC AUCTION

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FOR OVER 112 YEARS MANUFACTURERS OF SOAPS, DETERGENTS, FATTY ACIDS, ETC., CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING FAMOUS TRADE NAMES — WERK'S TAG SOAP — DISHO — DRY & LIQUID WERKO — WERK'S PUMICE — GLYCERINE — ALBA STEARIC ACID, S-1-B — S-2-A, ETC.

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TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER — WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE

Consisting of

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#1571 Manual Bottom Sealer, Volumetric Filling Mchs., Carton Feeders, Bottom & Top Sealing Mchs., Plodders, Soap Cutters, Soap Presses, Bar Wrappers, Gluers, Soap Pumps, Monel Fat Splitters, Crutchers, 5 Filter Presses, Driers, Pumping Lines, etc.

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Double Effect Sweetwater System with Heating Tanks, Pumps, Cooling Tower, Still Water Storage Boxes, Evaporators, Heating Element, Filters & Meters.

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Soap Pumps, Cutting Tables, Stamping Mch., Wrapping Mch., Rotex Screens, Dust Collectors, Blowers, Oil Meters, Alkali Pumps, Soap Kettles, Steam Traps, Choppers, Label Mch., Agitators, Vibrators, Potentiometers, Thermo Couples, 40" Manometers, Pipe, etc.

WURSTER & SANGER
Spray Dryer Process
TOWER & EQUIPMENT
New in 1947
Cost $350,000.00

KETTLES—25,000 lbs. to 180,000 lbs.
MONEL TANKS, TANK SCALES, 50 STORAGE TANKS—from 500 gal. to 235,000 gal.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ

50 x 9 & 63 x 9 complete Drier Assemblies & Soap Crutchers; Toilet Soap Crutchers; 5—24" & 32" Filter Presses.

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Nebel—12" S & M Shaper, Pedestal Drills, Grinders, Beaver Pipe Mch., Metal Saws, Pipe Cutter, Vise Tools, Anvils, etc.

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Babcock 375 HP—27,500 lbs. Boilers (New in 1932), Ingersol Rand 14 x 13 550 C.F.M. Air Compressors, Generator Sets, Transformers, 750 K.W. Air Cooler Switch Boards, Panels, Gap Breaker, AMM & Volt Meters, 40 pc from 600/5 to 2000/5 Current Transformers, Air Receivers, 100 Electric Motors, 220—3—60 A.C.

RED OIL & STEARIC ACID DEPT.

10 Hydraulic Hot Presses, 4 cold 113-ton presses, 6000 Pans, Welded Steel & Aluminum, Water & Low Pressure Pumps, Agitators, Monel Lined Tanks, Monel Splitter, Storage Tubs, Ventilating Fans, Patterns, etc. 2 Complete Coal Crushers.

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SMALL TOOLS & MISC.

100 Ass't. Meters, Lead Lined Tanks, Cypress Tanks, Steel Lockers, Metal Drums, Time Clocks, Steel Shelving, Roller Conveyors, Scales, Fountains, Agitators, etc. 10 car loads ass't. used Pipes & Fittings $35,000.00 inventory of supplies.

COMPLETE LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND ALL OFFICE FURNITURE
Inspection Daily — 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. No Confirmation Needed
WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRINTED CIRCULAR TO: M. WERK CO., ST. BERNARD, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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Telephone: Dearborn 2-6080 — 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
anydrous, bots. 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 —
Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs oz. .72 —
powd., tins 100 ozs oz. .73 —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.55 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots oz 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate USP, bots. oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 - 36.00
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
Industrial, USP dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - 20
95-96%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20½
NF dms. frt. alld. lb. 24 - .25
synthetic 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60¼
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate dms lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 59½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms, works lb .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin dms, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Ethylether, dms, l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .42½- —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Euphorbia pil. herb, bls lb. 14 - .16
Eugenol, pure, USP, cans lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons works ton 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22.00
bulk c.l. works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs lb. .12 - .13½
French, bgs lb. 14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. 14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works lb .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 - 32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 3.25

Fishberries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground 60% protein bgs., Balto. area ton. 120.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto. area ton. 120.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 35-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

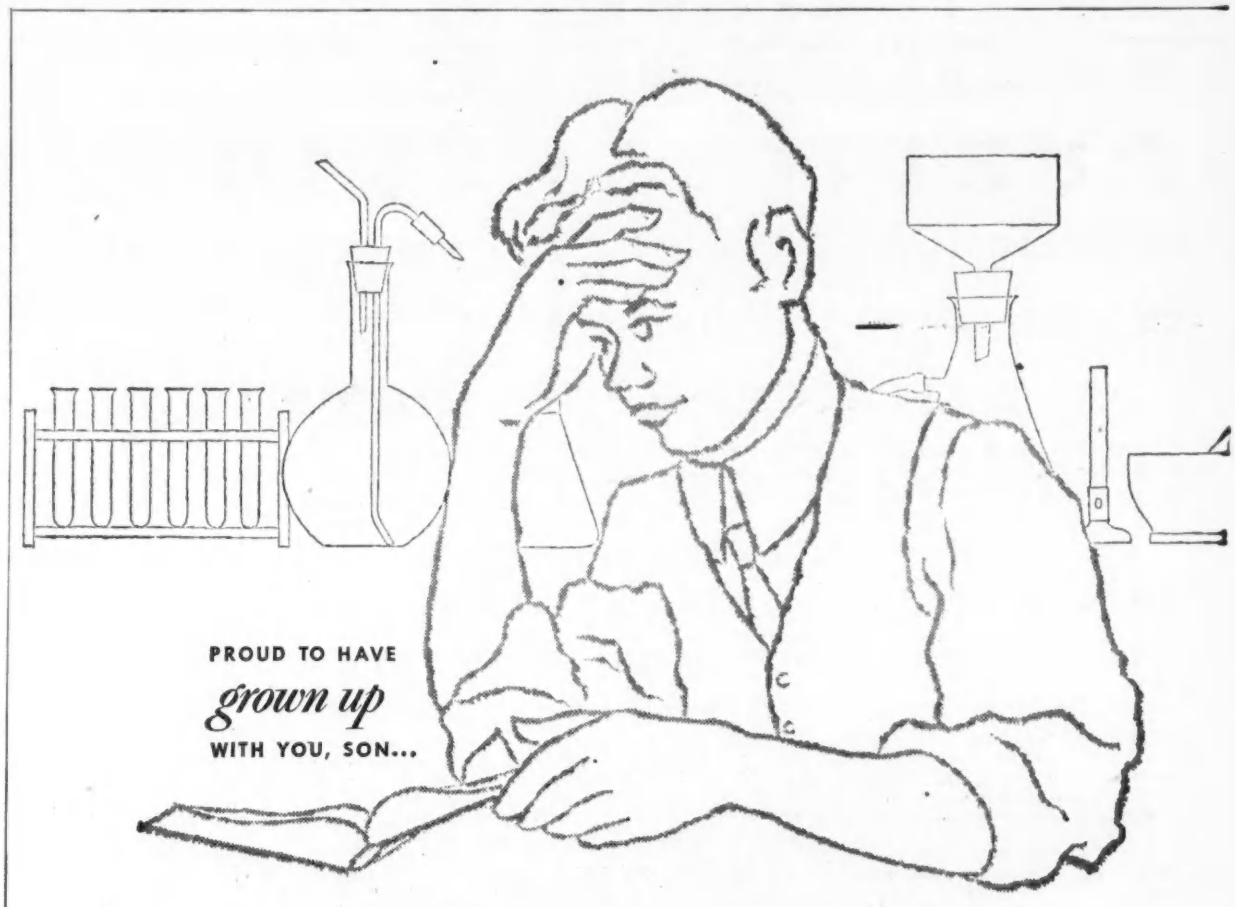
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .53 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported bgs c.i. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. works lb 14 - —
tanks works lb. 09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾ 29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 29¾ 30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1 bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt alld lb. 73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .1078
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 83 octane tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —

Echinacea Root—Fustic Extract



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• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Gelatin—Gypsum. Plaster Of Paris

Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.15
prime cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.95
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.15
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .37 - .37½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs., afloat lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .65 - .66
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .62½
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
Glue, bone, ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
Glycerin, yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- .57½
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 - 24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 - 21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Graphite, imported amorph, powd., bgs. dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd. bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92% powd., bgs. ex whse, lb. No prices.
97% powd. bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1 90-95% ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, brown, loose, works lb.* .12½- —
house, works lb.* .13½- —
white, A, works lb.* .14½- —
B, works lb.* .14⅜- —
choice, works lb.* .14⅞- —
yellow, works lb.* .13¾- —

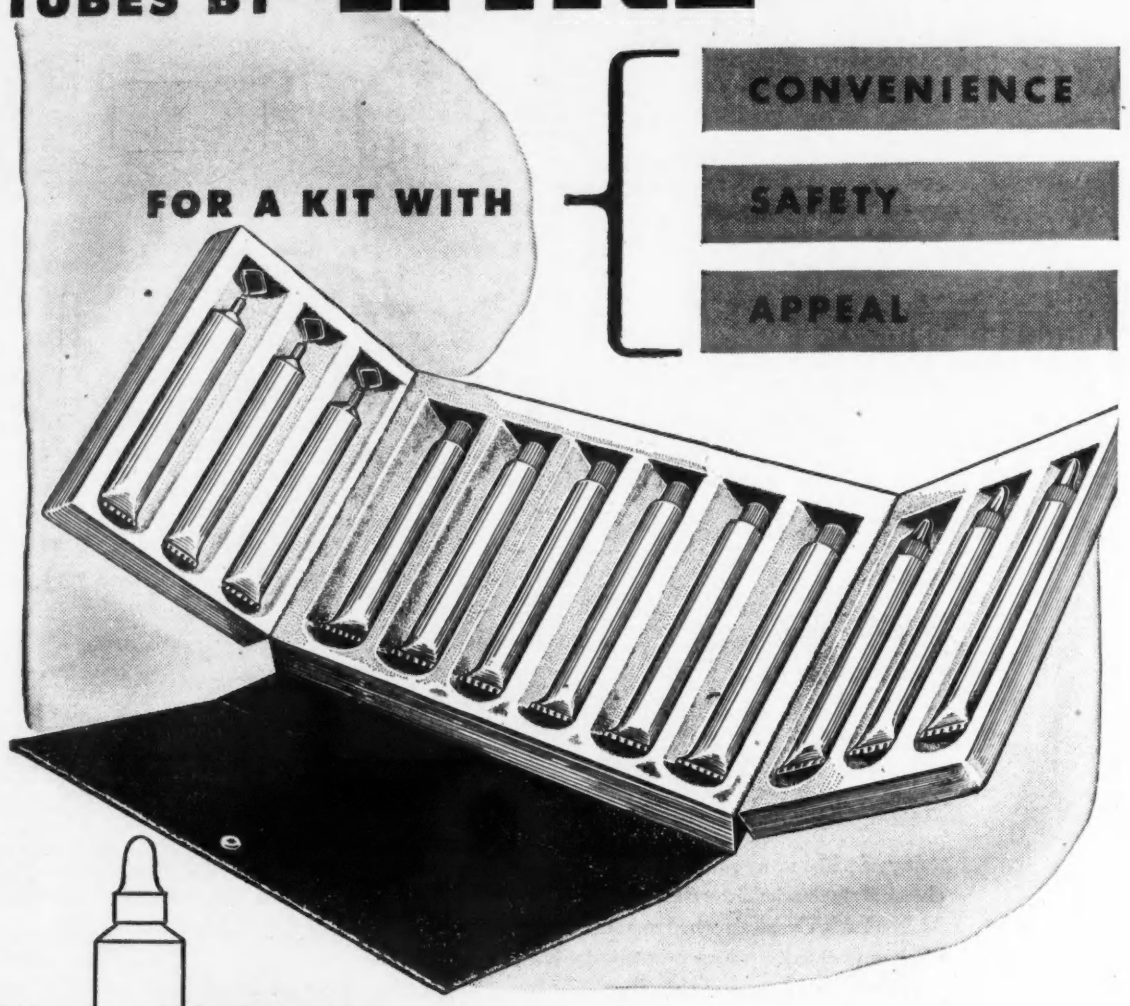
* Indicates OPS ceilings.

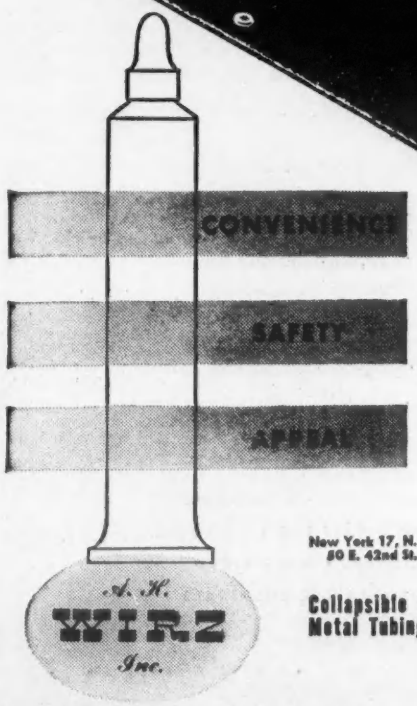
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.) Miss., N. C. S. C. Tenn. Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l. bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia, robusta herb, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, ogs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
D&, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2, ogs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13⅛
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .20½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .25 - .30
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs lb. .80 - .90
powd., bbls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti, No 2, bgs lb .35 - .37
No 3 bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.65 - 2.35
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red sage Gum, yarnal.
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard Okla. frt. equald. ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Blue rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan. frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va. frt equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex. frt equald ton. 12.50 - —

TUBES BY WIRZ





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Collapsible Metal Tubes · Lacquer Linings · Wax Linings · Westite Closures · Soft Metal Tubing · Household Can Spouts · Applicator Pipes · Compression-Injection Molding

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y. frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Hennane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 17.00 - —
works lb. 16.00 - 17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 18.00 - —
works lb. 18.00 - 20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo. 100.00 - 120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo. 110.00 - 130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - 13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz. 13.00 - 16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 31.00 - 37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 36.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib, cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - .26½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - —
tech. dms. frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 9.10 - 10.50
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 12.50 - 13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .43
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - 28½
Indol CP, bots lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.60 - 17.00
Beta, cans lb. 8.60 - 11.50
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 7.00 - 10.50
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be. (00% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran. dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .93
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble NF, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs. lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½ - 28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms, works lb .60 —
Propionate cns lb No prices
Isobutyraldehyde dms, works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .43 .45
powd., bbls. bxs. lb .48 .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .65

Gypsum, Stucco—Laurel Berries

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root bls lb .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark. 42-44 specific gravity w w tanks gal. 09375 —
California 40-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks gal. 09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla. flex. 41-43 s.g. w w. tanks gal. 0925 .0925
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w w., tanks gal. 11 - —
Kola nuts bgs lb 09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton 95 00 - 100.00
calcined grain 10 mesh, whse ton 95 00 - 105.00

L

Lady slipper root bls lb 1.50 - 1.53
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1760 —
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26

FOR SPORTSMEN ONLY···

Which of these game fish can you identify?

1 *Generally considered a peppier fighter than its big brother, this species was recently introduced in Florida where it sometimes tops the 15-pound mark!*

2 *A worthy game fish that often reaches 25 pounds; its white flaky flesh makes it popular on the table.*

3 *One of the "fightenest" of fighters, often jumping clear out of the water after the fly, then leaping repeatedly when hooked!*

4 *Known as the fresh-water barracuda, these monsters of our inland lakes run to ninety pounds or more!*

See next column for answers.

Just as these game fish are representative of the many species sportsmen seek throughout the country, the above products are typical of the many "B&A Quality" Fine Chemicals used in modern industry. To meet the varying demands of the day, B&A produces an extremely diversified line of fine chemicals. A new booklet, FC-5 contains a complete listing. Write today for your free copy.

FOR CHEMICAL USERS ONLY···

Which of these B&A Fine Chemicals fit your production needs?

★ **POTASSIUM ACETATE**

Finding increasing use as a substitute for glycerine as a humectant, this quality chemical is produced in three grades to meet varying industrial requirements. The N. F. Crystal and Technical Crystal, assaying 99% CH_3COOK, are shipped in 100 and 300-pound fiber drums, while the 60% Solution Technical is available in 13-gallon carboys and tank cars.

★ **BORON TRIFLUORIDE**

Among the BF_3 compounds now commercially available from B&A are Boron Trifluoride Ether Complex, Phenol Complex and Compressed Gas. These versatile fluorine catalysts offer multiple advantages and economies for a wide range of reactions including polymerization, alkylation, arylation, condensation, isomerization, esterification and cyclization.

Extensive production and research facilities place Baker & Adamson in a preferred position to work with you in development of other BF_3 derivatives or complexes to meet individual specifications.

★ **FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE, Tech.**

A uniform light green crystal, this versatile B&A Fine Chemical assays a minimum of 98% $FeSO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$. The high quality of this product makes it suitable for photography, the manufacture of printing and carbon paper inks, and the electroplating of iron as well as other industrial applications which require a high quality Mohr's Salt.

★ **C. P. (Reagent) ACIDS**

Tonnage requirements of B&A C.P. Acids are produced to meet the same strict A.C.S. specifications as the laboratory product. This permits the use of these chemicals in critical process operations where further purification might otherwise be necessary.

Stocks are available from Coast to Coast producing and distributing points to serve your particular process needs.

As a sportsman, you're familiar with these game fish by the following names: (1) Small-Mouth Bass, (2) Wall-Eyed Pike, (3) Rainbow Trout, (4) Muskalonge.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
* Complete stocks are carried here.

Laurel Leaves—Magnesium Sulphate

Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. 10½- .12
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls.....lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb 60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .32 - —
gran, powd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .42 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .39 - —
Iodine, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.

Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works.....lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20½
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾ - .21½
97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¼ - —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb. .48 - —
ton lots.....lb. .49 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works.....lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms...lb. .15½ - —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - —

Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¼ - .21¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis.lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark.....ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton.10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak...ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works....ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.75 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, midwest mills..ton.52.00 -53.00
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.51.00 -52.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., dms., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - .19¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾ - .20¼
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works.....lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10⅝- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works..oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins.....lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls.....lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
West Indian, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
broken, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Madder Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis..lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works.. ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

ALSO THE FINEST
HYDROQUINONE
POTASSIUM ALUM
BORAX
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID
ARMOL
AND OTHER PURITY-TESTED PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

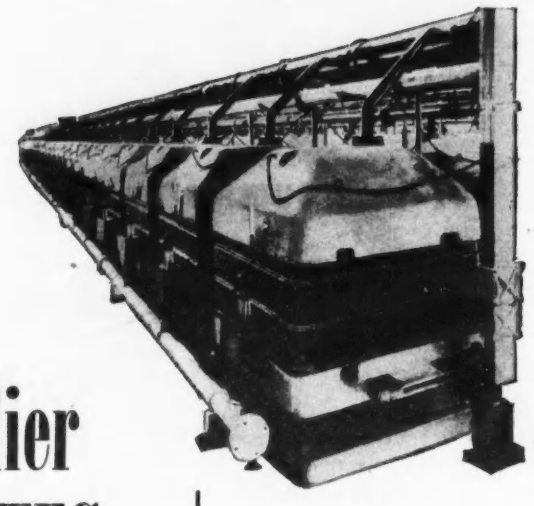
Protect your valuable investment in films and finishing equipment by using photographic chemicals that bear the name A. R. MAAS Chemical Company, which are guaranteed pure and uniform in quality. Our research and control laboratories are constantly developing new chemicals and new processes. Your inquiry is invited.

A. R. MAAS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division Victor Chemical Works
4572 ARDINE STREET • SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., divd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., divd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade, 60%, bgs., divd., S. E lb. 05¼ - .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6% dms. lb. .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 88.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls lb. .40 - .41½
Chilean, bls lb. .34 - .34½
French, bls lb. .40 - .40½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 11.60 - 12.15
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .93 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.53
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Methyl bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .81
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 - —
Methylal, refined, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, divd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, divd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., divd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Magnesium Trisilicate—Milk Sugar, Edible

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13½ - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½ - .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .35½ - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.



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For the complete list of Hooker Chemicals, send for Bulletin 100. For properties, specifications and uses of any chemicals listed here, ask for Technical Data Sheets. Please request them on your business letterhead.

Benzal Chloride
Benzoic Acid
Benzotrichloride
Benzoyl Chloride
Benzyl Chloride
Chlorobenzenes
Chlorotoluene
Lauryl Chloride
Monochloroacetic Acid
m-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride
p-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride
Phenyl Isocyanate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Sulfhydrate
Thionyl Chloride

A WORD ABOUT DELIVERIES—Production of Hooker Chemicals is at an all-time peak, and plant facilities are being expanded to meet your needs as promptly as possible. For up-to-date delivery information, we suggest that you keep in touch with your Hooker sales representative.

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HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

New York, New York • Wilmington, California • Tacoma, Washington

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

1-516

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, ANHYD. • CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • MURIATIC ACID • SODIUM SULFIDE • SULFUR CHLORIDES • SULFURYL CHLORIDE

Milk Sugar, USP—Oil, Castor, No. 1, USP

Milk sugar, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works..lb. .30¼- —

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .36 - .37
New Orleans, tanks..gal. .33½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo, content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms c.l. frt alld., or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.

Monoethanolamine dms c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .30¼- —
Monoethyiorthotoluidin, bbls. ...lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis..lb. .31 - —

Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis..lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .51 - —
tanks, works..lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. ..oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns..oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. ..oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns..oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns ..oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .62 - —
tanks, works..lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs ..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. ..lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -50.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns..lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns..lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns..lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns..lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns..lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls..lb. No prices.

Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source..lb. .13 - .13¼
English, yellow, bgs..lb. .17¾- .18
German, yellow, bgs..lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .09 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .12½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock..ton.84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock..ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis ..lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis..lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .09 - .11

Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio..M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio ..M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston ..M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi..M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant..M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant..M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene ..M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo ..M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland ..M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls..M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa ..M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester. N. Y ton.13.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns..lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .50¼- —
Nitrate, bbls., works..lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls..lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49 40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6..tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys..lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't.. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.. unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies .. lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs ..lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. ..lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs ..lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs..lb. .57 - .68
splits, bgs..lb. .54 - .55
West Indian, bgs..lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls. ..lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs..lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. .21 - .60
tanks ..gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns..lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns..lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots..lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots..lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms..lb. .52 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms ..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks..lb. .19 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms..lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns..lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns..lb. 8.75 -11.50
Birchtar, crude, cns..lb. 1.50 - —
rectified, NF, cns..lb. 4.15 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms..lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works..gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns..lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms..lb. 2.45 - 2.90
Calamus, cns. ..lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms..lb. .25 - .60
white, dms ..lb. .55 - .69
Cananga, native, cns..lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns ..lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns ..lb. 3.95 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots..lb.60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l..lb. .3873- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .4235- —
tanks ..lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l..lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .4085- —
tanks ..lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l....lb. .47½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks..... lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l..lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .3725- —
tanks ..lb. .3550- —

For late summer shipment from California . . .

SAFFLOWER OIL

. . . in various grades

Present economy studies, together with oil comparison research, indicate that Safflower Oil will shortly have a very definite place among the vehicles and vehicle raw materials available to the Protective Coatings and Floor Coverings industries.

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DENVER—Roger Gormly
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HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
NEW ORLEANS—Russell Chemical Co.
NEW YORK—Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA—Baker Industrial Oils
PORTLAND—Western Chemicals, Inc.

Oil, castor, No. 1, refined and deodorized, dms., cl. lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms. lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra (see Hydnocarpus).
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 32.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Java, true, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Java, type, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .16 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .15¼- .15¾
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret., dms., l.c.l. lb. .27¾- —
deodorized tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 25.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .22- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, dms. lb. .28½- —
tanks .2640- —
Costus, bots oz. 21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .22½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .22¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
salad, dms. lb. .29 - .29½
tanks lb. .27 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots. lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.85
70-75%, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 24.50 -27.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .23 - .23½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .24 - .24½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.50
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.25
terpeneless bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2320 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .2360- .2400
tankcar lb. .2200 Nom.
tankwagon lb. .2230 Nom.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .16 - —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots. lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .34 - .34½
tankcars lb. .31½- .32
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. No stocks.
edible, cns., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.15
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21

Oil, Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.50 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms. lb. .27¼- .28
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 20.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .21¾- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, dms. lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.95 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.95 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Oil, rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 - .30
Red, double dist., dms lb. .27½- .29
saponified, dms lb. .24½- .25¾
tanks lb. .23 - —
single dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26½
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots. oz. 41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb. 14.00 -16.25
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 12.25 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .16 - —
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .19¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —

Oil, soybean, refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2465- —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- .2575
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
salad, dms. lb. .25½- .26½
tanks lb. .2340- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45° dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 5.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- .07¼
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .22 - .22½
Tansy, dms lb 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., inc., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0670- —
tanks, works, South lb .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms, extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar, acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .40 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
tanks lb. .40 - —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

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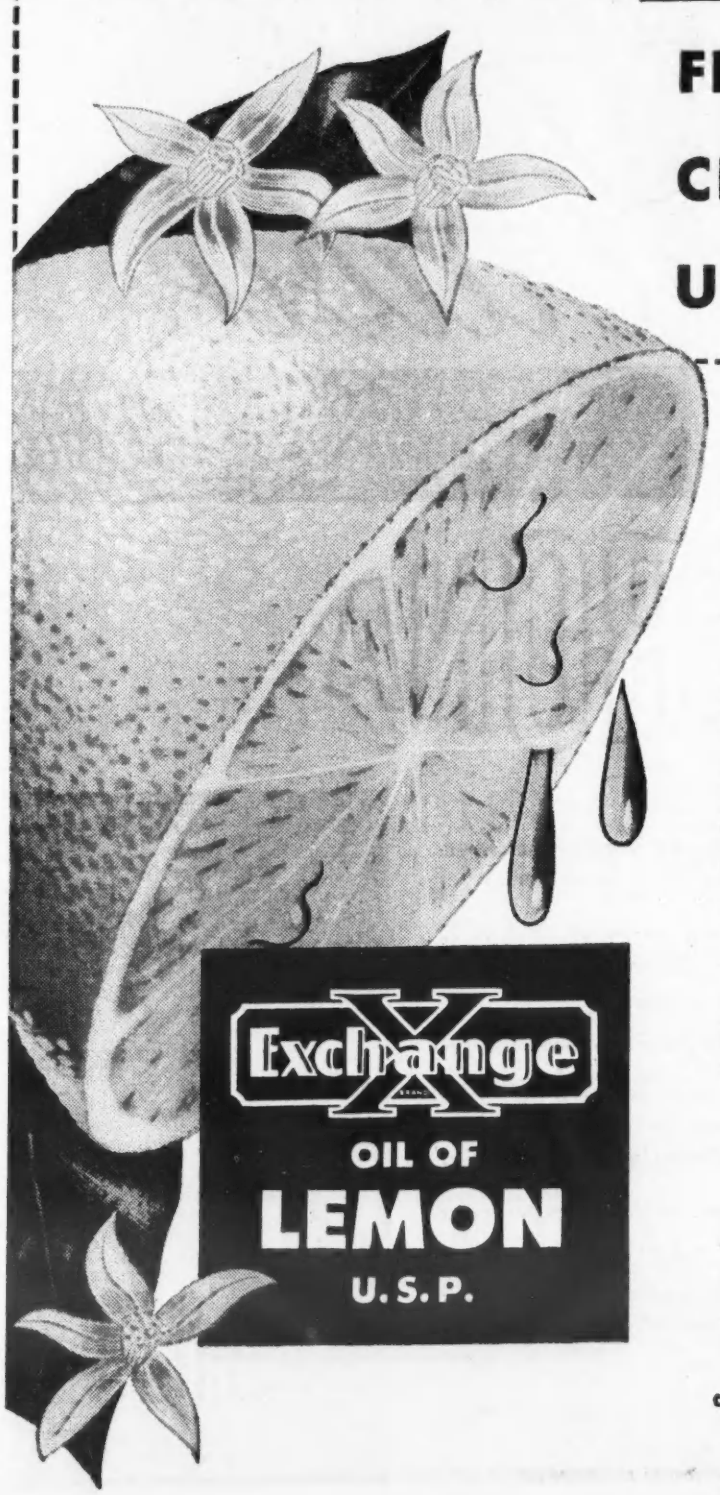
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

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Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, Turkey Red—Pectin

Oil, turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns.. dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.29.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.23.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms.. c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms.. c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .83
345-353 vis., dms.. c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50

Oil, ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.18.00 - —
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -35.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms.....lb. .27¾- .29
tankcars.....lb. .26¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works.. ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ Davenport Tenn. and N C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. Miss. N C., S. C. Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs...lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls. bxs.....lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .63 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis.lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works..lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .36 - .38
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121-123 ASTM, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —

Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95% powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., N. Y., delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis..lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld.lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis.....lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs.....lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs.....lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton.72.00 -73.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

AROMATICS DIVISION

VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY

26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY

VERONA

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.151½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 unit.	.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials	100,000 units	vl. .10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.20½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt, equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb	23	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb	20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.64	—
May shipment	lb.	1.63	—
July-August shipment	lb.	1.62	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
birdeyes, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Mexican, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.30	.31
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.23	.24
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	42	.43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.18	.22
White, bgs	lb.	2.90	3.00
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported bls	lb.	80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refv.	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅞	.07½
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	.05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.03	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.53	2.95
North North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.73	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.375
ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	lb.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. group 3	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. Group 3	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal	44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. Group 3	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal	.44	—
90°-160° C ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.12	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	2.173	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N Y Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.137	.197
East coast tanks, N. J. N. Y.,	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.19½	—

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.23½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	159	—
San Francisco	gal.	152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.1223	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1863	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70

Penicillin—Phenylalanine

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
tar, distilled, dms, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb	1.10	—
smaller qts	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin NF, 6b dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.45	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine destro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50

From SHELL CHEMICAL

DTBP

(Di-Tertiary-Butyl Peroxide)

$(CH_3)_3C\text{-}O\text{-}O\text{-}C(CH_3)_3$

Stable polymerization catalyst

...at a new lower price

Shell DTBP provides many unique advantages as a catalyst for moderately high-temperature resin polymerization. Now the economy of reduced cost has been added to these qualities:

Stability... DTBP is insensitive to shock . . . can be stored without composition change or danger of explosion. Its decomposition rate is uniform . . . governed entirely by the temperature of operation, independent of kind of monomer, prepolymer, or reaction medium.

Color and Clarity... DTBP leaves no color forming bodies, no acid residue . . . helps to produce lighter colored polymers . . . particularly suitable for styrenated alkyds, polystyrene and styrenated oils.

Ease of Handling... no special precautions required . . . non-corrosive and readily soluble, not only in most resin monomers, but also in viscous partial polymers.

High Catalytic Efficiency... a high degree of conversion from monomer to polymer is obtained with DTBP per unit weight of catalyst.

DTBP is available in commercial quantities, *and is shipped in 1-gallon, 5-gallon and 15-gallon containers.*

PROPERTIES of DTBP

Molecular Wt.	146.22
Spec. Gravity, 20°/4°C.	0.7940
Refractive Index, 20/D	1.3890
Melting Point, °C.	−40.0
Boiling Point, °C (284 mm.)	80
Flash Point (Tag Open Cup), °F.	65
Solubility in water, 20°C (wt. %)	ca. 0.01

Samples available. Technical literature and a sample of DTBP for your own evaluation will be sent on receipt of your letterhead request.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

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Phenylcarbethoxy Parazolone—Potassium Titanate

Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.i., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb 67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.10 - 4.35
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb .30 .37
dms. c.l lb 26 —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb 13 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb 33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C lb. .0655- —
tanks works, South lb .041 —
Pinkroot, bls lb 1.75 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb 1.75 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo 9.00 10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .1054- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1029- —
20 or more dms lb. .0909- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .1148- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1123- —
20 or more dms lb. .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 37.00
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 .10
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l. works, lb. .02 —
Linseed dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 .06¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Czech, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Dutch, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Polish, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran. dms lb .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms. works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrasasic, bbls., wks, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .810 - .866
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —

Hard to freeze—

Wyandotte Glycol

A leading producer of glycols, Wyandotte makes Monocol*, a mixture of ethylene and propylene glycol, and Dicol*, a mixture of the corresponding diglycols.

Monocol is an antifreeze. It's used mostly in automobiles, in refrigeration and air conditioning systems. And it's a lubricant in frigid zones.

Monocol and Dicol are solvents. They dissolve dyes and resins for the textile and synthetic resin industries. Either serves as a coupling agent for soluble oils in perfumes, a plasticizer and a humectant.

Our glycols are currently in short supply. But we'd be glad to discuss possible applications to your problem.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

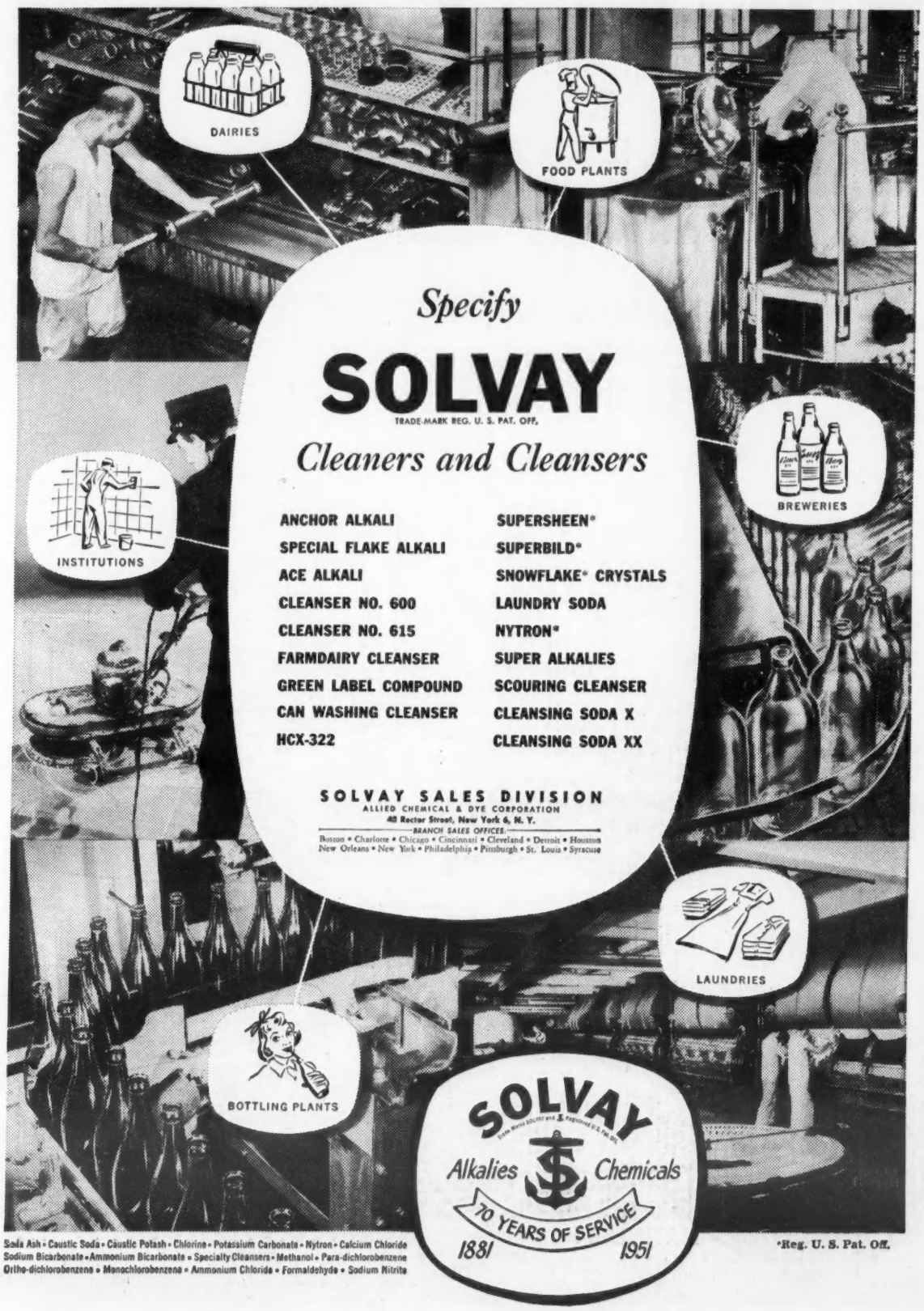
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls, kgs..lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots..... gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3..gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde dms., c.l., works, lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .24 .25
blonde, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots..gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk c.l., mines..ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.12.00 -12.50
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works.lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works..lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅝- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, ngs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.215.00 -216.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns..oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Quinine phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. ..oz. .63 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis.. dms., frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same bases. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade, obts., same basis..lb. 1.85 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are lc. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake, C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works.....lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls, works.....lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Red oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian, dms., works lb .09¾ .09
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works..lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ —
Tuscan bbls frt equald.....lb 24½ .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works..lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works.....lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works.....lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
40% bgs. works.....lb .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.88 - —
Watchung, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —

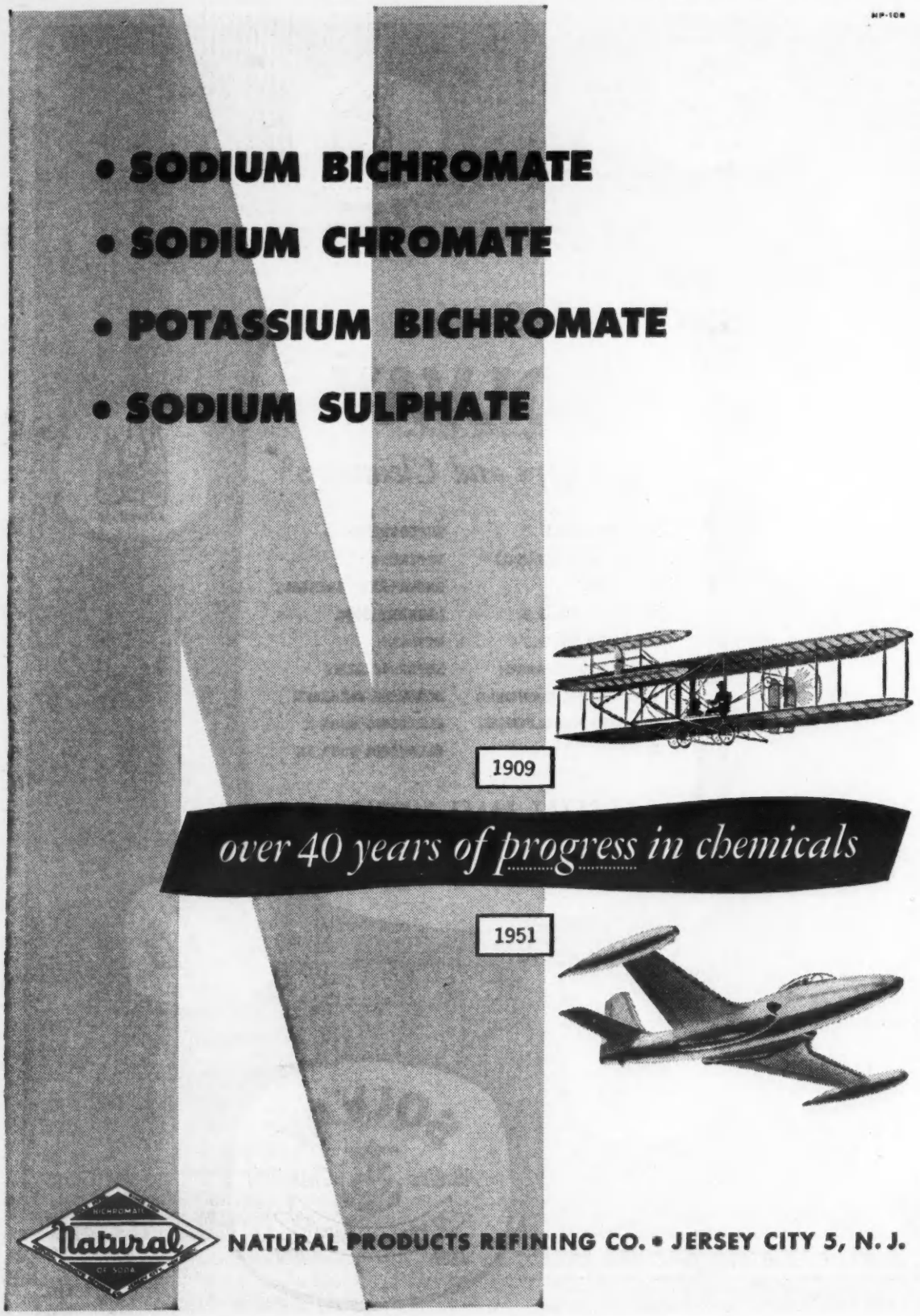


Rhatany Root—Sodium Chromate

Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans lb. 48.00 - 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .80 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .95 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls. lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms. gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 26.00 - 30.00
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .94 - .95
Greek, fancy bls. lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls. lb. .75 - .80
European, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Spanish, bls. lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, bgs. lb. .06½- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda ash).
Saligenin, ctns lb 14 00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - 14.35
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - 11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 - 12.25
NF, gran., dms. lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 - 300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs. lb. .11 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 - 16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls. lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., oxs. lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
hulled, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .26 - .30
natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
No. 2 bgs. lb. .51 - .52
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs. lb. .49 - .50
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .47 - .48
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. oz. .901⅜- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .35 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot Canada, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls. bbls. lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms. lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼



Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate dms., 1,000 lbs. works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., anhydrous, dms., works lb. .16 - .17½
works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works .....lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb.11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 —
Gluconate, dms. lb .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld..... .....lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .15½- .16½
Lauryisulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate bbls. frt. alld .... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.0(—
l.c.l., bgs. works..100 lbs. 4.4(- 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.45.00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs. c.l. All Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms .....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted . lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms..... lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works... lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —

Sodium, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works .... ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .762 - .812
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works....lb. .22 - —

Sodium, sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.25 - 3.75
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 .65
tech., dms. works ..... lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).

Sodium Citrate—Sorbitan, Tristearate

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
cns., dms., works..... lb. .30 - 1.05
5 tons, works..... lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works..... lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. ..... lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms. 1,000 lbs. or more works lb .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .38
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .41 - —

Heyden
PROPYL GALLATE
antioxidant & stabilizer

Bakers and other users of shortenings know that freshness and sweetness must be safeguarded until the last bit is used. This is no less true of other materials that may turn rancid.

Protection against rancidity in oils and fats is easily secured with Heyden Propyl Gallate. Effective in low concentrations, this powerful anti-oxidant prolongs shelf-life and stabilizes color, odor and taste.

Propyl Gallate is a neutral, white powder approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry for use in animal fats. It also prevents auto-oxidation in waxes, ethers, emulsions and kindred products.

• • •

Heyden Propyl Gallate is shipped in 200, 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. Technical literature and samples will be forwarded promptly upon request.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Sorbitol—Testosterone Propionate

Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton 64.00 -66.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Strontium chromate bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanitramidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
treated, 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton. 110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.00

T

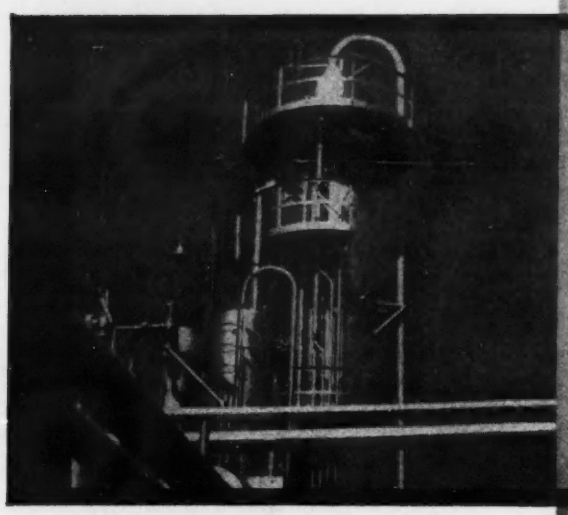
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works lb. *.16¼- —
inedible, extra, works lb. *.14¾- —
fancy, works lb. *.15 - —
special, works lb. *.14½- —
No. 1, works lb. *.14 - —
No. 2, works lb. *.13 - —
No. 3, works lb. *.13¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .10 - —
50%, dms. lb. .14 - —

* indicates OPS ceilings.

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .56
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25

YOUR BEST BUY IN MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX

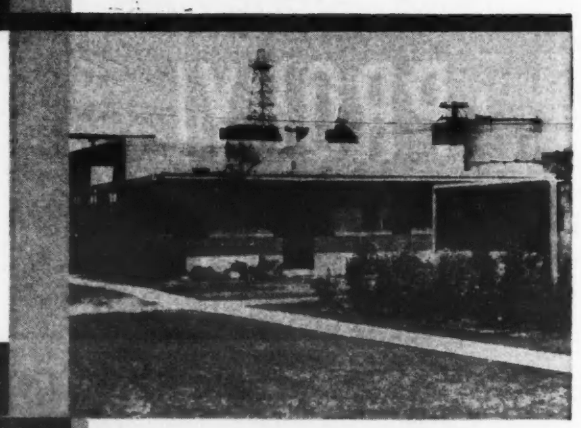
Petrolite



Petrolite microcrystalline and emulsifiable waxes are manufactured only in the Petrolite refinery — a wax refinery designed to produce the finest microcrystalline waxes obtainable. Petrolite waxes are manufactured objectives, not by-products or blends.

Petrolite carries on a continuing research program, devoted only to the improvement and development of better microcrystalline waxes and problems relative to their industrial applications.

The specifications of Petrolite Crown Waxes are unsurpassed in the microcrystalline and emulsifiable wax field. Not only are these waxes of superior physical and chemical specifications, but they are refined to the highest possible purity.



SPECIFICATIONS:

Petrolite CROWN	Melting Point °F	Pen. with 100 gms.	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sapon. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Brown	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
* 23	180 min.	4 to 6	4 to 5	20-25	55-65
* 36	180 min.	5 to 7	5 to 6	30-35	75-85

* EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

PETROLITE WAX

PETROLITE CORPORATION, LTD.
WAX DIVISION
30 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
Refinery: Box 398, Kilgore, Texas

W 51-2.

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. 23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. works. lb. 72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. 80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 98% bots, dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd, or USP, 100 lb, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams. 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.09 - 1.10
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .89½ - —
Metal lb. 1.39 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.39 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns, works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in obls. ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride tech. dms., works, lb. .45½ - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .45 - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2", tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms, dlvd lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd, E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd, E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms., works c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25% 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, obls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, ngs, c.l., works, lb .0175 - —
double grd, ngs, c.l., works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib, cns, works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd, 99.9% dms works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .26½ - .27
Haitian, bgs lb. .09¼ - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs lb. .09¼ - .10¼
Madras, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms, extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse, N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .38 - .43
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms, works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 92.00 - 93.00
Cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 68.00 - 70.00
Extract, powd, ngs, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP, nes, cns, works lb 1.28 - —
tech, dms, works lb 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
whole, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55 gal, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l. works lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl)
Ethylether, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —

Tetrachloroethane—Vinyl Isobutylether

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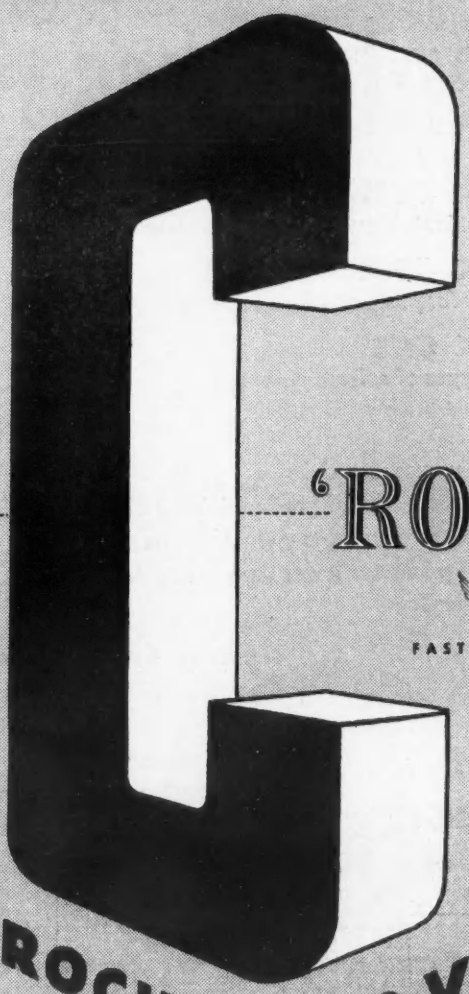

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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Vinyl Methylether—Yellow, Benzidin, AAOT

Vinyl methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —

Vitamin A, nat., acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, not less than 1,600,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs lb. .75 - .78
Central American, bgs lb. .70 - .73
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .76 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.18 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.26
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.25 - 1.27
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
No. 2 lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .54 - .56

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Superior for paste and liquid solvent polishes

CONCORD WAX CWB
For all types of solvent polishes

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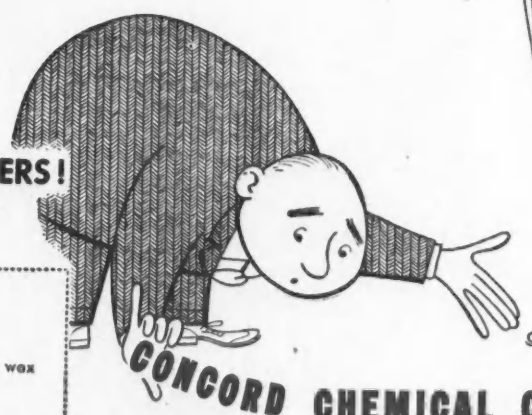

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CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs lb. .15 - .16
refined, light, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .90 - .92
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed bls lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root bls lb. 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differential in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb 2.05 - 2.06
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15

Yellow cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.20	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse i.c.l. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	2.15
G pigments, bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
t.c.l. works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works,	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms,	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works,	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc),			
Cyanide kgs. works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.48
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼-	—
Oleate, tused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅜-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅜-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	—
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.28	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.83	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
Zirconium oxide, 98½-99%, white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	35½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03⅛-	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

available materials and products and the minimum use of critical materials."

It will also "furnish technical engineering assistance on chemical corps materiel and plants as required. Chemical Corps Engineering Agency will perform the cataloging functions required under Department of the Army and Munitions Board cataloging programs, formerly discharged by the Chemical Corps Cataloging Agency which has been discontinued."

Sulphur Promotion in Sicily

Plans for increasing the world's sulphur supply by way of expansion of sulphur production in Sicily are being made by the Italian government with the help of the Marshall plan. A 10,000,000,000 lire program for development and exploration of Sicily's sulphur resources has been approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. After approval by the Italian Senate, the program will be aided by release of 3,000,000,000 lire of Marshall plan counterpart funds.

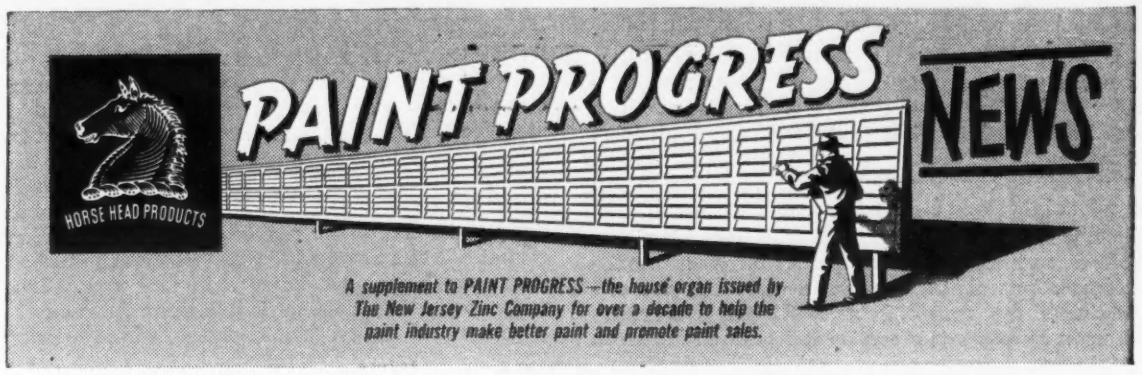
The first phase of the program, says ECA, will be geological research for which 1,000,000,000 lire has been set aside. During 1950, Sicily exported over 180,000 tons of sulphur—a figure which is expected to be doubled within a year from the final approval of the new program. Sicily's present output, which is second only to that of the United States, is 1,700,000 tons of crude sulphur and 213,000 tons of refined annually.

Food Supplies Outlook

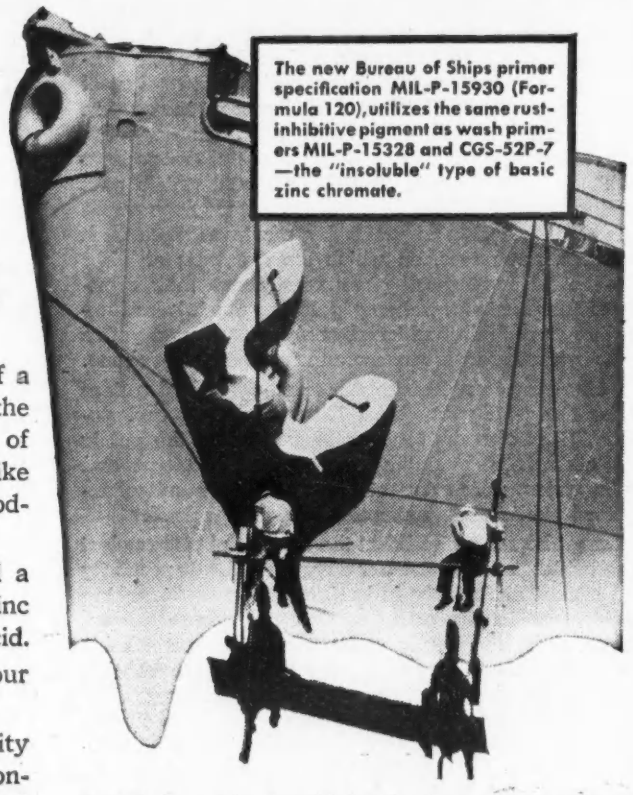
Out of all the threats of agricultural blocs to scuttle the price control program, it is encouraging to note that food supplies in prospect for civilian consumption this spring and early summer are slightly larger than a year earlier and sufficient to meet strong demand without seriously increasing upward pressures on prices. Authority for this statement is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Somewhat larger supplies than last spring are expected for lard, margarine, meat (particularly pork)—despite reports that the beef price ceilings will dry up the market—fresh and frozen fruits and berries, and canned fruit juices. Also, the rates of consumption of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, and eggs are likely to be higher than in the same months of 1950. The outlook for fresh vegetables is spotty, however, because of unfavorable weather, while some of the canned vegetables and fruit stocks are lower than a year ago because of increased consumer purchasing in recent months.

The outlook for food supplies for the year as a whole is also generally favorable. The annual report on farmers' intentions to plant indicated that the acreage planted in thirteen major food crops this year may total about the same as in 1950. Military requirements for food are substantially larger this year, but increased output will prevent reductions in amounts available to civilians, except for a few individual items.


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

New Navy Primer Uses Novel Zinc Pigment


The new Bureau of Ships primer specification MIL-P-15930 (Formula 120), utilizes the same rust-inhibitive pigment as wash primers MIL-P-15328 and CGS-52P-7—the "insoluble" type of basic zinc chromate.

Basic zinc chromate, a unique variation of a well-known product, has been adopted as the rust-inhibitive pigment in the new Bureau of Ships primer specification. That pigment, like the vinyl resin in the same formula, is a product of modern research.

First, our inorganic chemists prepared a wide range of compounds by reacting zinc oxide with increasing amounts of chromic acid.

Then, our X-ray scientists identified four of these as pure crystalline compounds.

Subsequently, studies of water solubility of these four compounds eliminated those containing more than 20% CrO_3 and focused attention on the only one below that point. It is now known as the "insoluble" type of basic zinc chromate, $5ZnO.CrO_3 .4H_2O$.

Although the new Navy primer specifies this "Zinc Tetroxy Chromate"* (ZTO Chromate) in a vinyl vehicle, the low water solubility of this pigment permits the use of a wide variety of vehicles in underwater paints to meet specific service conditions.

Leading manufacturers have been licensed to make ZTO Chromate.

U. S. Patent 2,251,846

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Volume 159 May 21, 1951 Number 21

Profits Are Vulnerable Point

This week's two contributions to OPD Forum testify plainly to the fact that economics can never be an exact science. Each economist has his own bases and his own rules. Many may start from a given point toward a desired goal. Not all of them will reach the same goal, and very few of those who do will have traveled the same road. Economics is an individualistic practice; albeit its reasoning is confined within the pronouncements of systems which are most restrictive as motivations.

Economic theorizing is a most satisfying practice—insofar as the theorizer is concerned. He can convince himself of what he desires to believe by calculations, assumptions, and deductions which carry any given basic data into innumerable roles. It all depends upon the point of view and the ingrained objective.

So, it is not surprising that those who regard business wholly as a means of making a profit cannot see that the public relations of business are ill served by the emphasizing of that motive, because the public wants to look upon business as a service in its behalf for which it would reasonably pay.

The Forum contributor who considers asinine the reasoning, the arithmetic, and the analysis of the editorial article on which he comments, makes the point, in another communication, that "any Wall Street analyst of securities would predict that a 46½ percent increase in sales would produce an 89 percent increase in net profits, even without any increase in the prices of the product sold." It must be said that the editorial article said nothing about the increasing of prices: it was concerned with the increasing of profits by whatever means. It is profits, not prices, on which the autocrats of labor and the bureaucrats of government base their arguments that business is being paid too much. And according to reliable, unbiased analyses, the past year's gains in business were far more in value than in volume.

Profiteering is not alone the exacting of high prices under the wholly unethical "law of supply and demand," it is also the refusing to share with the public any other increase in the margin between cost and selling price, which almost always is the result of increased public acceptance of the goods involved.

It must be recognized that the interest of any analyst of securities, in Wall Street or any place else, is primarily and almost exclusively in business as a profit-making agency, not in any sense as a contributor to general public service. He can make available data tell his story to the full satisfaction of himself and all those who, believing with him, are in some way or other responsible for the unnecessary, undesirable succession of booms and busts in what they regard as the inevitable economic cycle.

There is much truth in that old saying:—"Figures do not lie; but liars can figure." And it is still true, as it was in 1844, when the statement was printed, that "no one who has seriously considered the state of the country, in all its bearings, will for a moment imagine that the mere briskness or dullness of trade can govern the whole question of the happiness or misery of the population."

The narrow view of business as primarily or exclusively a maker of profit is not new. Neither is the condemnation of profiteering, or usury, as a smart, trafficking practice. Back in the "Glory that was Greece," Aristotle, who called usury "the utmost corruption of artificial degeneracy, standing in the same relation to commerce, that commerce does to economy," had this to say:—

To get money is the business of the merchant; with him, wealth and money are synonymous; and to heap up money is, in his mind, to acquire all worldly advantages. By several economical writers, this opinion of the merchant is treated with contempt, and considered as mere dotage. They deride—and rightly—the notion of that being the most substantial or only wealth . . . The merchant, if faithful to his principles, always employs his money reluctantly for any other purpose than that of augmenting itself. Yet, political writers, deceived by an agreement in accidental pursuit and occasional application, confound the endless drudgery of commerce with the salutary duties of economy, and regard the accummulation of wealth as the main business of both.

The business world is no place for a philosopher, even of the pragmatic school. So, to get back to those profits, here are some more figures on the takes of the six corporations cited in the original editorial article, April 30:—

	Profit margin (Percent)		
	1950	1951	Boost
1.	4.177	5.798	38.8
2. (on net sales).....	1.098	2.057	87.3
3. (on net sales).....	15.033	21.209	41.1
4.	7.371	6.020	—18.3
5.	6.099	7.066	14.9
6. (on net sales).....	3.813	4.580	20.1
Average (computed on aggregate sales and profits)..	5.683	7.072	24.4

Note:—It is interesting to study the fact that concern No. 3, with a 1951 quarterly profit of more than 21 percent, made only 65 cents a share on its common stock, while concern No. 1, with less than 6 percent, earned $2.34 per share. That, of course, is another angle of the "system."

It certainly is too much to require of any business concern or of any business group that its margin of profit be inflexibly limited. But, business should have enough cognizance of public sentiment to know that it will be severely criticized and correctively penalized if it takes advantage of public needs to add substantially to its charge for public service. The penalty, of course, will not always fall where it should: politicomic "reasoning" does not function in that way. That is why the excess profits tax is laid upon the area of net earnings and not on their thickness, where it belongs.

Government Must Learn

One of the big, reliable business concerns of the United States has for several months been producing, largely in connection with the national defense program, a much needed and inadequately supplied critical industrial material. It is well equipped in know-how and does not lack credit or even cash to do some very helpful expanding of its productive capacity. According to the applicable procedure, it sought to get the requisite certificate of necessity. To do that took weeks and weeks and weeks.

The reason for that delay, during which scores of small businesses got help toward undertaking something for which they had no qualifications, was that one of the top executives of the big concern has been giving his services as a member of the defense agency which has to do with the granting of the certificates. Being a man of that caliber, he would not give any particular push to the petition of his company—and the least of his motivation came from the fact that, if he did, he and it would be spitted and scorched in congress, in bureaus, and in the public press by those whose evaluation of business concerns is in direct ratio to their lack of size and, quite often—perhaps unintentionally—to their lack of capability.

The government is continuously expressing its desires to have the assistance of capable businessmen and others from various areas of private practices. The government, unquestionably, is in dire need of such assistance. It should get it in full measure. Unfortunately, those who best could serve are actually excluded by applicable conditions.

A fight was made in the United States Senate a week ago to prohibit the waiver of "conflict of interest" laws in application to men engaged for temporary special service to the government. The attempt was defeated. But, the application of those laws a short time earlier led to the resignation of the presidential commission on internal security. Primarily, the laws in question bar for two years after the termination of such services lawyers, who have worked for the government, from handling cases involving the agencies with which they were connected. The application of the laws to business executives is generally assumed.

Big business, which is peculiarly in position to be of service to government in the defense needs of today and tomorrow, is handicapped, even blocked, in its willingness to serve in such capacities. There are various reasons for that condition. Some of them are the

—Continued on page 44

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Ideas on Inflation

The Editor,
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

Your editorial, "Views on Inflation," April 30, strikes me as a rather poor analysis, if you'll forgive my saying so. I mean poor statistically and financially, as to the table of sales and profits at the end, which I must assume represents percentage increases over the previous period (it couldn't very well represent anything else). [The word, "Percent," was dropped out in printing.—Editor.]

It is nothing unusual for a 46 percent increase in sales to produce 89 percent increase in profits even with no change in prices. That is just a matter of operating closer to capacity. As the economists prove easily, "unit revenue" increases, even with a fixed price, as long as average total cost is declining—as it will when operations go toward 100 percent of capacity, compared to, say, 70 percent of capacity.

But let's assume that all the profit increase in your table was due to raising prices, not to operating at closer to capacity. How much would we have to raise prices to increase profits 89 percent when there is a 46 percent increase in sales? All we have to know is the former profit margin, and that can be taken as 10 percent of the sales dollar, as I happen to know, since you got the figures from financial reports of business corporations.

Note. Never average percentages. That is statistically wrong. Add up the dollars of sales and profits for the companies, if you must, and then compute the percentages. You won't get the same answer. But that isn't important here and we will take your figures. [The term, "mean," would have been better than "average." —Editor.]

We can then reconstruct the table for the six companies for the two periods, taking 1000 as sales for the former period, and 100 as profits:—

	Sales	Profits
Former period	1000	100
This period	1465	189

These are your figures, expressed differently—in units instead of percentages. According to you, it would be fair to have profits 147 for the last period—up the same percentage as sales.

Now—189 exceeds 147 by 42. Compare that with the sales figure of 1465 and it is less than 3 percent of the price.

So at most your figures can't show that prices are even 3 percent higher than they should be, because of profiteering. Figure it out for yourself—but you don't have to, because, if you will go back to those six corporate reports, you can add up total sales and total profits for the two periods. Figure profit as a percentage of sales for each period and the difference in that percentage is then all you can possibly attribute to "profiteering."

But, remember, I don't concede that even that 1 or 2 percent is profiteering, even though it produces so much more net profit. By your circular reasoning, if you want net profits to advance no more in percentage than sales, logical consistency requires you to reason that manufacturers must raise prices whenever sales decline, in order to maintain the same net profit percentage!

I do not argue that there has been no profiteering by dealers or by retailers, or in single cases. Your figures just don't prove it, that's all.

Newark, N. J. EDGAR S. GENSTEIN, President, Kem Products Company.

[Mr. Genstein has written a booklet, We Can Stop Inflation, presenting what he calls a "realistic plan . . . conceived to fit the economy of 1951." Basically, it would have import trade stimulated. Copies may be got from Mr. Genstein at 229 High street, Newark 2, N. J.]

The Editor,
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

With my compliments and congratulations:—Your editorial, "Inflation," in current issue is perfect. But—you'll have to change the "system."

New York. THOMAS HETHERMAN, President, Hetherman, Inc.

[Mr. Hetherman also offers a booklet—Have You Any Extra-Commercial Problems?—which has to do with the establishment of an indemnified world monetary system. Copies may be got from him at 76 Beaver street, New York.]

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Heavy Chemicals

Shipments of some of the heavy chemicals followed more normal lines last week. The pressure was off in several directions with demand tempered either by flush consumer inventories or by the fact that certain shortages have slowed down consumer output. No one appeared to know just what will come out of the OPS program and developments are awaited with interest regarding a possible roll-back of prices. The confusion has no doubt affected the current buying movement and instilled a vein of caution in operations.

The chlorine situation has not eased. Occasional cancellations of tankcar shipments of chlorine have found ready buyers in other directions but the long range supply outlook is favorable on account of the prospective increase in production. Soda ash is steadily working into an improved position particularly bulk ash shipments. The availability of bagged goods is about a week behind bulk. There has also been improvement in the position of liquid caustic soda although the betterment was of a more spotty character than in soda ash. Sulphuric acid has shown no indication of easement and a tight market is expected as long as the stringency continues in sulphur. At present there is no shortage of muriatic, nitric or hydrofluoric acids but in acetic, formic, oxalic, phosphoric and most of the other acids, the scarcity is pronounced.

Backlogs in caustic potash and potassium carbonate have been reduced although there are no first hand inventories and shipments have been confined to contract consumers, production, however, is now at capacity levels. There is no scarcity of ammonium bicarbonate and output of white granular sal ammoniac has been restored to full capacity.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.7 percent for the week ending May 12, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 102.7 in preceding week and 97.1 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise specified are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate — Steady demand for commercial and iron free is being covered without difficulty at the present time. Producers apparently have built up inventories to a satisfactory working level. The fact that producers have their own sulphuric acid plants has assisted in keeping the market in balance. February exports totaled 1,878,812 pounds and included 631,100 to Venezuela, 330,000 to Colombia and 260,000 pounds to Cuba.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Current production has not been sufficient to level off requirements. Demand is active, with shipments under high pressure. The export movement in February amounted to 697,169 pounds, including 348,190 pounds to Mexico.

Bleaching Powder—Most of current production is being channeled for government use, and producers are experiencing difficulty in packaging material in line with government specifications. This constant drain on output has kept stocks for civilian use definitely tight.

Calcium Carbide—Current production is moving freely into consuming channels and the market maintains a tight supply position. February exports totaled 954,570 pounds and included 612,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic.

Calcium Chloride—Producers have inventories at present and the supply situation is comfortable. The mild Winter letdown demand for ice control and fair quantities of material were left over. Demand for dust control on highways is about to start and demand will be regu- about to start and sales will be regu- movement in February totaled 902,870 pounds and included 224,000 pounds to the Union of South Africa, 188,265 to Canada and 160,150 pounds to Ecuador.

Carbon Bisulphide — February exports amounted to 588,100 pounds. Chile received 385,000 pounds and Mexico 192,000. Domestic demand continued steady.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Stocks remained definitely short, with no apparent easement in the supply position. Producers are allocating material to regular customers. Export shipments in February amounted to 199,549 pounds, with Canada receiving 120,518.

Chlorine — Current market conditions have continued definitely tight, with demand well above available supplies. It was stated that the market may feel the effect of increased production late this year, but the main influence will come in 1951 and 1952. Shipments at present are behind schedule and are confined to regular contract consumers. The export movement in February amounted to 1,602,877 pounds, with Canada receiving 1,356,880 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand has continued active with output heavily sold and producers not in a position to consider orders this side of July. Industrial inquiry has not relaxed from its former high level and the supply situation is definitely tight. Although export inquiries continue to cover a wide field, producers are not booking foreign shipments until domestic requirements are covered. Exports for the month of February totaled 7,777,600 pounds, including 2,714,200 to Costa Rica, 2,180,000 to Honduras and 1,778,000 pounds to Guatemala.

Epsom Salts, Technical—No pinch in supplies in this market. Consuming demand while steady has been leveled off without difficulty.

Manganese Dioxide—Export shipments recorded for February amounted to 247,143 pounds. Canada received 156,878 pounds out of the total.

Nickel Sulphate—According to trade reports government allocation is about the only way to improve the supply position of this market and other nickel salts. If government regulation is made effective early in June, stocks are expected to increase during July.

Potash, Caustic—Market conditions continued tight but the tendency appeared to be toward easement. Demand from the soapmakers was described as steady and a number of DO's have reached producers said to be principally for use in the manufacture of high octane gas as a neutralizer in a certain process. February exports totaled 548,061 pounds, including 408,184 to Canada.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments are being made from current output and are confined to contract consumers. Demand from glass plants remained active with electronic tubes for radar taking a lot of carbonate that formerly went into television tubes. Export inquiry has increased since the turn of the month and prospects for any slack material in the near future do not appear promising.

Potassium Stannate—One of the most active of the tin based chemicals. Buying interest has shown improvement during recent weeks for use in tinning baths and is found to be much more efficient than sodium stannate. Stocks have continued available for immediate shipment and the former price range has been sustained as the tin market held at $1.39 per pound.

Soda Ash—Maintenance of heavy production has continued to improve the market position. Producers' backlogs have been substantially reduced, and the market is rapidly assuming a balanced condition. From present appearances it looks as though the market will shift from a buyers' to a sellers' affair in the not far distant future. While demand is holding at a high level, there has been a notable relaxation of pressure for shipments from the glass plants and other major consumers. February exports totaled 17,803,670 pounds, including 8,572,300 to Mexico, 5,511,50 to the Argentine and 1,280,000 pounds to Brazil.

Soda, Caustic — Market conditions in liquid have also shown improvement, but the betterment has been more spotty than in soda ash, with some producers in better shape than others. The prospective increase in chlorine suggests a material increase in the future supply of electrolytic caustic. February exports of liquid amounted to 4,520,179 pounds, including 2,335,674 to Cuba and 1,814,173 pounds to Mexico. Exports of solid in February were 17,650,068 pounds, including 7,639,328 to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	216.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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the Argentine, 3,434,692 to Brail and 1,828,205 pounds to Colombia.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Making improvement in supply conditions, but still out of balance with supply and demand. February exports totaled 2,078,383 pounds, including 1,002,041 to Canada, 400,200 to Colombia and 184,100 pounds to Brazil.

Acids

Chromic—Contract consumers continue to receive shipments regularly, and platers are not voicing much complaint over the current movement of stocks. Shipments are being made from output as producers have not been able, so far, to build up inventories. Exports in February amounted to 62,600 pounds, including 49,600 to Canada.

Formic—Still in short supply, with producers confining shipments to regular contract consumers, and the movement from works running behind schedule.

Muriatic—Continued in free supply and in better shape at present than any of the other heavy tonnage acids. Industrial demand is described as fair but not of sufficient dimensions to have much influence on the supply position.

Naphthenic—Under government allocation, with demand greater than the supply. It was stated that a sizable amount of this acid is being channeled to the government to assist in the war program.

Nitric—Market continued to show a satisfactory balance between supply and demand. Immediate shipments are available in carboys, but there is still a shortage of tankcars.

Oxalic—Supply situation remained definitely tight, with shipments being made from production, as producers have no inventories. The movement at present is considerably behind schedule.

Sulphuric—Shortage of sulphur is keeping production down, and the market position has continued exceedingly tight. Maintenance of strong demand has dimmed the prospects for any nearby easement.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary production in the United States reached a new monthly high in March, with a total of 70,022 short tons. This was three percent more than the previous record made in January, and 117 percent of the 1950 monthly average. Shipments by primary producers exceeded production by 2,397 tons, so that stocks fell to a new low, since last September, of 12,048 tons.

Cadmium—According to NPA, the stockpiling of this metal has been completed and consumers will be getting more material in the near future. Producers have been asked to submit views regarding the relaxation of restrictions as covered by order M-19.

Copper—Refined copper production of American refineries totaled 103,494 tons in April, against 112,933 tons in March, according to the Copper Institute. Domestic mine production and custom smelter scrap intake for April aggregated 91,055 tons, against 91,243 tons in March. Of the April output 83,708 tons came from mines and 7,347 tons was custom smelter scrap intake. During March, U. S. mine output amounted to 85,060 tons, and custom smelter scrap intake 6,183 tons.

Shipments of refined copper to U. S. consumers by producers during April totaled 114,744 tons, compared with 116,793 tons in March. The daily average rate of shipments for April was 3,825 tons, against 3,767 tons daily in March. Producers of copper outside the U. S. shipped 87,829 tons of refined metal last month to consumers abroad, against 80,050 tons in March, a gain of 7,779 tons.

Stocks of refined copper held in the domestic market were placed at 52,800 tons at the end of April, a decrease of 2,809 tons from stocks of 55,609 tons held at the end of March. Stocks of refined copper held by foreign producers amounted to 164,588 tons at the end of April, compared with 161,720 tons at the end of March.

Lead—Trade estimates were that DO's for June, when the filing date ended, May 16, totaled about double the 20 percent of stocks set aside under NPA order M-38. This indicates that consumers filing such orders will not secure the full tonnages required. It is expected that all sellers will open June books this week and it looked as though the tonnage available for June would be smaller than the amount for May.

Average daily rate of lead production from domestic mines in March remained virtually unchanged from the February level, according to the Bureau of Mines. Lead output in March, in terms of recoverable metal, was 37,615 tons, produced at an average daily rate of 1,213 tons. February production, because of the shorter month, totaled only 33,870 tons, with

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an average daily production of 1,210 tons. Combined lead production in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma was 13,895 tons in March. Output in Arkansas was unchanged from the previous month, but the remaining states in this area reported increases ranging from 7 percent in Kansas to 25 percent in Oklahoma. In the states east of the Mississippi River combined March output rose 10 percent. Although every state in the western region produced more lead in March than in the preceding month, the average daily rate of production was slightly below the February level.

Nickel—Consumption and imports of nickel in February, 1951, declined 7 and 32 percent, respectively, from January, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of nickel in the United States by 109 companies which accounted for about 92 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1949 was 11,465,357 pounds in February, 1951, which indicates that total consumption was 12,462,000 pounds, compared with 13,458,000 pounds in January. Imports of nickel into the United States in February comprised 8,577,790 pounds of metal, 1,316,450 pounds of matte, and 1,853,263 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter from Canada; 75,300 pounds of metal from Norway; 10,011 pounds of metal from Belgium-Luxembourg; and 6,614 pounds of metal from France. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 10,968,000 pounds in February, compared with 16,242,000 pounds in January.

Quicksilver—Continued absence of important buying interest has kept the market in a quiet condition. Sellers quoted $215 per flask but admitted this price might be shaded on a firm offer for a round lot.

San Francisco.—A further softening is reported on the market here with activity extremely quiet in the face of adequate stocks. Metal quoted from $214 to $216 per flask.

Tin—According to figures released by the Department of Commerce, the consumption of tin in the United States last year amounted to 103,612 tons. There were 890 tons used in the manufacture of tin oxide and 817 tons consumed in the production of other tin chemicals. The largest consumption was in the manufacture of tin plate, 39,994 tons. Total consumption in 1949 was 71,620 tons. There was no change in the RFC price last week, the market for grade A being sustained at $1.39 per pound for spot. The Singapore market showed irregular weakness with trading quiet.

Zinc—Increased pressure for shipments by manufacturers who hold DO's is absorbing current production and making the supply situation exceedingly tight. The outlook for civilian stocks is not encouraging at present and may get worse unless the government releases supplies from the national stockpile. Stocks of prime western at the beginning of May were down to 14,511 tons.

March production of recoverable zinc from domestic mines reached the highest level since May, 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output for the month totaled 63,094 tons of recoverable metal, an average of 2,035 tons per day compared with 56,878 tons in February produced at an average rate of 2,031 tons per day. The average daily date of output in March exceeded by 20 percent the average daily rate of output in 1950. Although zinc output in the states East of the Mississippi River rose 7 percent in March, production failed to equal the average daily rate established in February. In the combined western states the March zinc production was 11 percent above the February total and the highest on record.

Indian Gov't Refutes Reports Of Manganese, Mica Embargo

The Government of India has announced that there is no foundation to press reports alleging that India has placed an embargo on the export of manganese and mica. The export quota for high-grade manganese ore fixed for 1951 is 800,000 tons and there is no restriction on the export of low-grade manganese ore. Export of mica has been decontrolled since 1945 and is freely licensed. There is no destinational control on the export of mica either.

Trade Briefs

Leo J. Haller has been appointed sales engineer in the Pittsburgh branch office of Builders Iron Foundry and its associates, Builders-Providence, Inc., Omega Machine Company, and %Proportioneers, Inc.%.

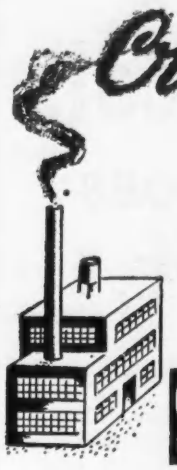
American Standards Association is spearheading a survey of industry to determine the savings in dollars and cents resulting from adoption of standards in industry. Work is being done at request of Economic Cooperation Administration.

Appoint Ewell and Downing Pennsalt Product Supervisors

Edward J. Ewell and Wilfred R. Downing have been appointed to the newly-created position of product supervisors in the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's laundry and dry cleaning department. Mr. Ewell, who has been with the company since 1936, has been made supervisor of laundry products. Prior to his new appointment he was a salesman in the Baltimore and Washington territory. Mr. Downing, supervisor of dry cleaning products, came with the company in 1946 after service as a marine paratrooper.

Calif. Standard Tells Story Of West Coast Antitrust Suit

"What's It All About?" is the title of a forty-four page pamphlet published by Standard Oil Company of California which discusses the Pacific Coast oil industry antitrust suit. Following is the breakdown used by the company in stating its case:—The law; statement of specific charges; aim of complaint; crude oil production and the conservation committee; crude oil prices; product prices; sharing of markets; transportation; competition with other oil companies, and conclusions.



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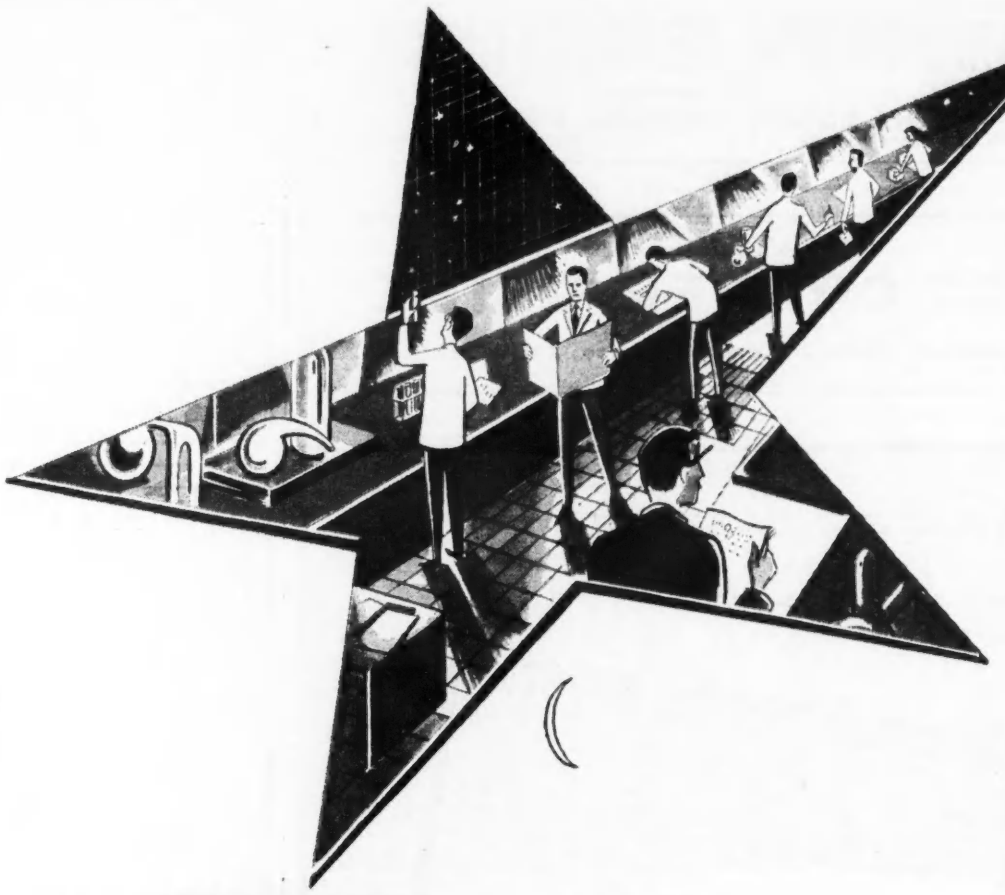

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New York ACS Elects H. Burton Lowe Pres.

The New York section of the American Chemical Society has elected H. Burton Lowe chairman. Mr. Lowe, who is executive vice-president of the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, will take office on July 1, succeeding John H. Nair, assistant director of research of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc. Professor Edward J. Durham has been named chairman-elect.

Professor William F. O'Connor of Fordham University has been named secretary, and S. Fisher Gaffin, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, has been re-elected treasurer. The section has also chosen three new directors. They are E. S. Carmichael of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Professor Warren M. Sperry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and Carl Setterstrom of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Monsanto Reassigns Seaton

Edward B. Seaton has been appointed assistant to the director of Monsanto Chemical Company's general development department and will be assigned as resident technical representative in Europe. The appointment is effective June 1, and Mr. Seaton will be headquartered in Paris. Mr. Seaton, who has been assigned to chemical engineering work for the development department, has been with Monsanto since 1941.

Hooker Issues Booklet

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has published an illustrated booklet entitled, "From the Salt of the Earth—The Story of Hooker Chemicals." Running to twenty pages, the publication gives a behind-the-scenes glimpse of the concern's varied manufacturing activities. Copies are available on request to Hooker.

Mathieson Names Carr

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Ralph L. Carr manager of its technical service department. Mr. Carr, an author of numerous papers and booklets on ammonia, caustic soda and chlorine, will report to Dr. George P. Vincent, director of product development.

Patterson Opens Balto. Office

Patrick Dolan has been named district manager of the newly-established Baltimore office of the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Dolan has been a sales engineer at the main offices for a number of years. The Baltimore office will be located at 1605 Court Square Building.

Trade Briefs

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute will offer a series of laboratory courses in the use of specialized physical tools in chemistry and physics from May 28 through August 3.

N. V. Hercules Powder Company, The Hague, Holland, has named two assistant directors:—Kurt H. C. Holzheuer, manager of naval stores and synthetics sales, and Paul C. W. deJong, manager of cellulose products sales.

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Japanese Coal-to-Oil Studies Bared by Mines Bureau Report

Japan engaged in research on the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal with an intensity exceeded only by Germany during the years before World War II, a Bureau of Mines publication reveals. Unlike Germany, Japan never succeeded in obtaining a substantial part of its oil supply from this source.

The publication makes available to scientists and technologists detailed data on research on the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal by the Fischer-Tropsch or gas-synthesis process carried on by the Imperial Fuel Research Institute of Japan between 1932 and 1935. This process provided 149,250 of the 1,055,000 barrels of synthetic liquid fuels produced in Japan in 1944—the year of peak production. In that year, the Japanese also produced 5,780 barrels by direct hydrogenation of coal, and 899,970 barrels by low-temperature carbonization.

A free copy of information circular 7594, "The Synthesis of Hydrocarbons (Report of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute of Japan)" can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

CMP Rules Expanded

Controlled Materials Plan regulations 2 and 4, relating to inventories and distributors' sales, were issued May 10 by the National Production Authority. CMP regulation 2 sets limits on the amounts of controlled material that a user may have in inventory, while regulation 4 establishes rules for delivery of steel, copper and aluminum by warehouses, jobbers, dealers and retailers. Inventories of steel shapes and forms under certain conditions are limited to forty-five days of operation. Copper and aluminum stocks by users are limited to sixty days' operation with certain exceptions.

Carbide Issues 'Dynel' Booklet

"Dynel," the new staple fiber introduced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, is described in an eight-page pamphlet. The pamphlet is divided into two parts. The first deals with the physical and chemical properties of "Dynel" fiber and the second discusses these properties in terms of their value in fabrics. Properties covered include tenacity; elongation; stiffness; toughness; flammability; moisture regain; resistance to water, chemicals, insects and mildew; and light stability. Information on price and standard sizes and lengths of "Dynel" staple is also included. Copies may be obtained by writing Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, room 308, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Diamond Appoints Dupont Engineering Dept. Manager

Appointment of George V. Dupont to the newly-created administrative post of manager of the central engineering department of Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio. The department, located at Painesville, handles major study and engineering problems for the twelve Diamond-operated chemical plants across the country.

Mr. Dupont joined the Diamond organization in 1940. The following year he became supervisor and later assistant superintendent of the magnesium chloride department at the company's Painesville plant, when that manufacturing unit was operated in conjunction with Diamond Magnesium Company. Thereafter he was assigned to the Diamond planning staff, which, in turn, became the company's central engineering department. In 1946, Mr. Dupont was promoted to office supervisor of the department and the next year became a staff engineer, the post he has held for the past four years prior to his present appointment.

Phila. AATCC Outing June 1

The Philadelphia section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its annual outing June 1 at the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club. The program will feature golf and other athletic and social activities, dinner and a floor show.

Atlas Mineral to Expand

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Merztown, Pa., has announced plans calling for further expansion of its Houston, Tex., plant. The new construction will include a new lining shop and storage facilities.

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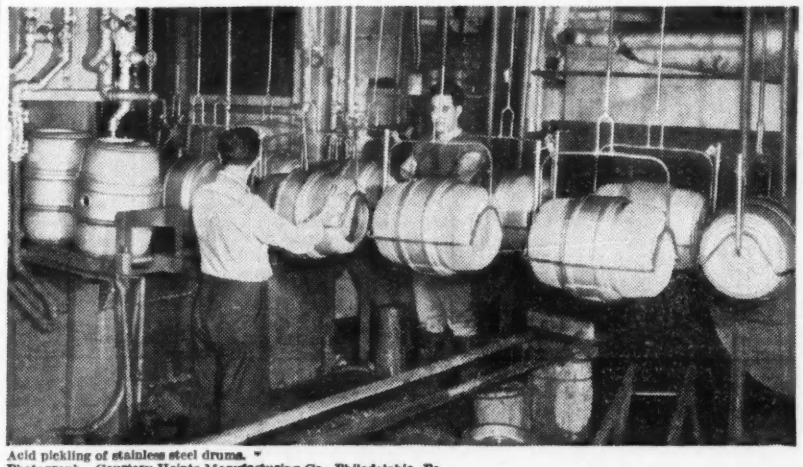

Acid pickling of stainless steel drums.
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Government Must Learn

—Continued from page 36

above-mentioned laws "designed to uphold standards of official morality." In common with the twenty thousand laws in this country designed to enforce the Sinaian decalog, those laws fall with equal force upon the just and the unjust. But, again as is common, their effects are not equable—not all those who go from business to the assistance of government are altruistically motivated.

Statutes must generalize. When, statutorily or otherwise regulatorily, it is attempted to meet clear needs for fully deserved exemptions, that also becomes generalized through the finding of loopholes which reduce the efficacy of the regulating to nothing. The reason is the characteristic public aversion to being definite.

Of course, every serving of government in any need by private interests is an individual case. It must be treated individually. That is the attitude of the senate as a whole with reference to those "conflict of interest" laws: its judiciary committee takes an opposing view.

If government is to get the help it must have from business, it must be willing to meet business as a friend—not only as a friend in need—and not as a suspect or a subversive. And it must particularly recognize that it is ability to do the job that makes business grow.

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 810 pounds, glacial, 360 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-94, May 31.

Acetone, 2,644 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Alcohol, dehydrated, 5,208 pint-bottles, methyl, 576 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Antifreeze, methanol type, Post Office Department, Washington 25, invitation 3969, May 25.

Bleaching materials: calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated lime, as required from July 1, District of Columbia Government, Washington 4, invitation 15118-A, May 24; calcium hypochlorite, type I, 27,900 pounds, various deliveries from July 1 through September 30, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-253, June 4.

Carbon remover, 4,150 gallons, Marine Corps, Quartermaster, San Francisco, invitation 1614, May 31.

Carbon tetrachloride, 2,200 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8843, May 24.

Caustic soda, 3,504 thirteen ounce containers, Post Office Department, Washington 25, invitation 29, May 25.

Chemicals, drugs & reagents: thymol, NF, Wright's stain, sodium hydroxide, scarlet red, silver iodate, metacresylacetate, toluene, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-93, May 29; formic acid, trichloroacetic acid, liquefied phenol, same, invitation A-94, May 31; chloral hydrate, codeine phosphate, digitonin, invitation A-95, June 1.

Detergent, dishwashing, 11,650 pounds, Quartermaster, Schenectady General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., invitation 55, May 28; type I, 12,000 pounds, and type II, 40,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 3W-80167-R, May 31.

Dextrose, 6,600 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Distilled water, 5,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8753, June 7.

Ether, anesthesia, 45,120 quarter-pound cans, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Finger print remover, 11,000 gallons, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 510, May 29.

Formaldehyde solution, 1,872 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Gases: chlorine, to be placed in Government-owned cylinders, as required during fiscal year 1952, First Army HQ, Building 100, section 7, Governors Island 4, N. Y., invitation ENG-2, May 25; butane, commercial, as required during fiscal year 1952, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., invitation 2-5705, June 1; butane, Army Quartermaster, Camp Roberts, California, invitation 47, June 11; invitation 51, June 11; oxygen, helium & oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, cyclopropane, acetylene, as required from July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, Veterans Administration Hospital, Grand Island, Nebraska, invitation 8, June 19; oxygen, acetylene, as required from July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, V. A. Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, invitation 1, June 7; oxygen, technical and medical, acetylene, nitrous oxide, anesthesia, cyclopropane, medical, Veterans Administration, Clinton, Iowa, invitation 4, May 29; nitrous oxide, acetylene, oxygen, chlorine, propane, same, Bath, N. Y., invitation 6, May 31; oxygen, helium-oxygen, acetylene, nitrous oxide, pyrofax, carbon dioxide-oxygen mixture, carbon dioxide, cyclopropane, same, Togus, Maine, invitation 3, June 1; nitrous oxide, nitrogen, freon, helium, oxygen, chlorine, oxygen and carbon dioxide carbon dioxide, acetylene, V. A. Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, invitation 14, June 7.

Glycerin, 3,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-446, May 28; 5,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8835, June 7; 9,500 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-92, May 25.

Hydrochloric acid, 2,048 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-94, May 31.

Laundry sour and blue, 80,400 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-252, May 31.

Lubricants: grease, general purpose, 50,475, pounds, chain, 22,000 pounds, gear, 5,000 gallons, oil, 2,000 quarts, Olmsted Air Force Base, Middleton, Pa., invitation 194, May 25.

Monoethanolamine, 4,600 pounds, Army Engineers Corps, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, invitation ENG-1877, May 25.

Paint & allied products: paint, aluminum, 547 gallons, and enamel, 70 gallons, Army Engineers Corps, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, invitation ENG-1737, May 25; enamel, white, 50,000 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,067, June 1; varnish, 860 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-99908-R, May 25; paint, rubber-base, 2,750 gallons, invitation 5G-99918-R, May 25.

Petrolatum, 1,500 pounds, and lubricating jelly, 13,720 four-ounce tubes, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-92, May 25.

Salt, table, iodized, 2,400,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, New York 3, invitation 1221, June 11; rock, and evaporated, as required during fiscal year 1952, Veterans Administration, Clinton, Iowa, invitation 8, May 29.

Sludge remover, 1,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 8346, June 6.

Sodium citrate, 360 pounds, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-95, June 1.

Sodium hypochlorite solution, 3,100 pounds, Naval Shipyard, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Philadelphia, invitation 151/7031, May 25.

Sodium metaphosphate, 114,000 pounds, various deliveries from July 1 through September 30, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-251, May 31.

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, 315,700 pounds, various deliveries from July 1 through September 30, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-247, May 28.

Solvents, class 51, part IV, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, May 28.

Starch, laundry, various deliveries during fiscal year 1952, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation S-250, May 29; corn, 5,769 pounds, invitation A-92, May 25.

Thinner, paint varnish, enamel, and paint remover, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation NY-2H-20166, May 31.

Petroleum Derivatives

The overall picture of the market for waxes continued a little easier last week although the demand could still be considered generally good. Such easing as was apparent did not have any great effect on the market as a whole. The demand continued good for petrolatum and white mineral oils and supply was in pretty good shape. The difficulty that had been encountered with drums had eased somewhat as producers made an effort to have their empty drums returned by the customers. The market for LPG's was going along at about average levels for this time of the year. The demand was not so great as it had been last winter, when the temperatures were low and brought about heavier demands. The current easing in demand also brought with it an easing in the pressure on tankcars for delivery. Although supply could not be termed exactly plentiful, it was at a strong enough point to take care of the requirements of consumers with reasonable comfort.

Toluol and xylol were still in a tight position as far as supply was concerned. Recently toluol showed a slight easing but that seemed to have been only a temporary thing and last week it was back just about as tight as it had been previously. Higher boilers were just as tight as they had ever been and there seemed to be little likelihood of any great change in the picture in the immediate future. The market for intermediate aromatic solvents was reported to be becoming even a bit tighter than it had been as a result of added spring paint and insecticide demand. Aliphatics were in a good demand although it was not quite so strong as it was for some other petroleum derivatives. The supply of the aliphatics was sufficient to take care of the ordinary requirements of the consumers without any difficulty.

Solvents and Diluents

Toluol and xylol continued in a tight supply position last week. Toluol had, a few weeks ago, shown some signs of easing up a bit but by last week that seemed to have passed and it was reported to be tightening up to the position in which it had been for some time. There was little, if any, real change in the market for higher boilers. The demand was still at the very high levels that had been apparent for some time and the supply was just as tight as it was some time ago. The market for intermediate aromatic solvents was said to be becoming even a bit tighter than it had been recently. The spring paint and insecticide demand was thought to be at least partly responsible for this.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market held pretty much to its previous levels last week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market's needs while the demand was holding up at good, although not exceptionally high levels.

Lacquer Diluent—The demand, as it had been in the recent past, was at a good point last week and gave indications that it would stay that way for some time to come. The supply was at a point that made it possible to satisfy the market without a pinch.

Mineral Spirits—The conditions that had prevailed in the market for this item were still pretty much in evidence during the past week and there were no indications that they would be otherwise in the immediate future. The demand was at good levels, although it was not exceptionally strong, and the supply was strong enough to take care of the market without any particular trouble.

Rubber Solvent—The supply of this item was strong enough to take care of the ordinary requirements of the market last week without bringing about any particular difficulties and the demand continued at approximately the same levels that had been apparent in the recent past. It was good although not quite so strong as it might be.

Stoddard Solvent—The conditions that had prevailed in this market for some time were still pretty much in evidence last week and there were no indications that they would change very much in the immediate future. The demand was at good levels, although not at the highest point possible, while the supply was strong enough to take care of the call without any difficulty.

V. M. & P Naphtha—There was little if any real change in the market for this material last week and no changes of any consequence were expected in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to take care of the requirements of the market without any difficulty and the demand was at good levels.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market last week continued at about the levels that had prevailed since the weather became warmer. On the whole, the demand was good for this time of the year although it was not quite so strong as it had been during the cold winter months. The supply was sufficient to take care of the requirements of the market although it was not so great as to be termed plentiful.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The demand showed some slight overall easing during the past week but it was not of serious proportions and was not having any drastic effect on the market. The supply was reported to be in a pretty good position. One of the reasons for the easing was said to be in the fact that during the first quarter the government was in the market for considerable amounts of material. Those orders had been pretty well taken care of but the prediction was that if the government should return for sizeable quantities again there would probably be tightness.

Paraffin—The demand was still going along at a good rate during the past week, although it was reported that there was some easing apparent. The supply was sufficiently high to take care of the requirements of consumers without too much trouble.

Petrolatum—The situation that had prevailed in the market for this item for some time past was without any great change during the past week. The demand continued at good levels and was expected to stay that way. Supply was at a strong enough point to accommodate the market pretty well. There had been some trouble in obtaining sufficient drums but efforts on the part of producers to get their empty drums back was meeting with success and a considerable number were being returned.

White Mineral Oils—The balance between supply and demand continued to run along on a pretty even basis last week. The demand was at good levels and there was sufficient material available to satisfy it without any considerable difficulty. The drums picture was brighter now that producers were making an effort to get their empty containers back to offset the difficulties in obtaining sufficient new drums.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents remain in fair supply with demand continuing at a good level. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, are unchanged quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

No change was reported on the LPG market the past week with ample supplies of propane available and butane stocks still limited. Demand is following a more normal trend with inquiry less brisk than in weeks past. Price listings are unchanged with butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and propane posted at 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand is holding at a good level for high melting point paraffin waxes with supplies reported only fair to moderate. 122/128 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound; 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, at 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed at 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound, respectively.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude pertoleum at the close of the week ended May 5 totaled 243,025,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 242,479,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 546,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 987,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 441,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Synthetic Rubber Output, Sales in 1950 Reported

United States production of elastomers (synthetic rubbers) in 1950 totaled 1,166,326,000 pounds, while sales by quantity amounted to 1,239,095,000 pounds, according to a preliminary report by the United States Tariff Commission. Of the overall totals, cyclic elastomers accounted for production and sales of 802,377,000 pounds and 879,840,000 pounds, respectively. Acyclic elastomers totaled 363,949,000 pounds and 359,255,000 pounds production and sales, respectively.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Reluctance of feed houses to re-enter the market caused a further reduction in prices for dried blood and tankage. At the close of the week New York and Chicago were at parity levels. Hoof meal was also quoted lower with an entire absence of fertilizer interest. There was a relxation of demand for bone meal although prices continued unchanged. Sales of castor pomace were reported at the former price level. The market remained bare of spot stocks of nitrogenous process tankage.

Ammonium sulphate showed no easement from its tight position. No new contract prices have been named to date and there appeared to be some confusion as to just what quotations would be made effective. Pressure has shown moderate relaxation for superphosphate and the current season is rapidly drawing to a close. The supply situation in super remained tight with producers still facing a problem in securing sulphuric acid. Potash contracts for the new year are being written by some of the producers for shipments starting June 1. There was no apparent easement in demand for potash. Sodium nitrate is finding a steady seasonal outlet for agricultural use.

No easement in supply could be noted in insecticide materials or weed-killers. Producers stated that the markets for DDT and BHC were fully as tight as a month ago. The export movement of agricultural insecticides not especially specified in February amounted to 9,848,153 pounds valued at $2,199,899.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Market supply position continued tight with a strike at one producing plant. February exports totaled 208,765 pounds, all to Mexico for fertilizer use.

Ammonium Phosphate—February exports amounted to 2,625,443 pounds and included 1,800,000 pounds to Mexico and 800,000 to Cuba.

Ammonium Sulphate—Shipments remained sufficiently heavy to keep supplies tight while the stringency in sulphuric acid held production down. The export movement in February totaled 17,640,745 pounds for fertilizer. The largest shipments, 12,638,000 pounds were destined to the Phillippine Republic, 3,682,045 went to Cuba and 991,500 pounds were shipped to Mexico. No definite announcement on future prices has been made to date.

Dried Blood—Priced lower under continued relaxation of buying interest. New York and Chicago are now on a parity with sales at $8.25 per unit of ammonia.

Fish Meal—Menhaden remained quiet with market quoted nominally at $130 per ton Baltimore area. Sales of scrap were reported at $120.

Hoof Meal—Quiet and lower with stocks available at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—Agricultural demand continued fully up to normal with regular consumers getting requirements in the same dimensions as a year ago. February exports amounted to 5,008,000 pounds including 2,000,000 to Cuba, 1,938,000 to Panama and 1,078,000 pounds to Costa Rica.

Tankage—Prices reduced to $8 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. Trading almost at a standstill.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand for shipments remained steady with stocks above ground not too plentiful. The Japanese order for a substantial quantity has been postponed for some unknown reason and may not be submitted until June. February exports of Florida land pebble amounted to 94,479 long tons including 62,950 to Japan, 17,007 to the United Kingdom and 10,092 long tons to Italy.

Superphosphate — Pressure for shipments has relaxed to some extent as the season nears its close. Weather conditions delayed the take in the South to May 1, which was two weeks late. The northern season is running out and will probably end early in June. The supply position showed no important easement and acidulators are still confronted with the shortage of sulphuric acid. February exports of normal amounted to 17,148,815 pounds including 13,637,415 to Canada and 2,200,000 pounds to Salvador. February exports of triple were 3,701,400 pounds including 2,204,600 to Brazil.

Production of superphosphate in Japan in 1950 is estimated at 1,410,850 metric tons (16 percent P_2O_5), compared with 1,160,810 tons in 1949. Manufacturers state that operation rates in 1950 were very favorable and that output would have been considerably higher had it not been for temporary shortages of imported phosphate rock in the early part of the year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York; 50c., Chicago.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York; 50c., Chicago.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments continued to meet contract specifications with demand strong enough to absorb production rapidly as the 1951 season approaches its close. Contracts are being written for the 1951-52 year by some of the producers and the market holds a firm position with inquiry running materially above the available supply. Improvement in transportation facilities during the past few weeks has permitted a steady movement from works. Total exports of muriate during February were 15,952,930 pounds for fertilizer use. The largest shipments, 11,390,430 pounds, were destined to Canada. Brazil received 3,962,200 pounds.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Organic materials show a further strengthening the past week with fish meals again firmer. Overall, market conditions show little improvement with activity on the quiet side. Shipments of Canadian inorganic material, although improving, are not sufficient to meet present requirements.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $86 per ton for less than five tons. Calcium nitrate, $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meals, $146.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $129 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $147 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle and Vancouver. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor; $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 extra for bags; ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $4 extra for bags; triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $6 to $6.25 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

BHC—About every producer is heavily committed through July and August. Pressure for shipments increased last week from the cotton areas where heavy rains during the past few days have greatly stimulated the growth of cotton. Export inquiry has also expanded with substantial sales reported for August-September shipment. There are no first hand inventories at the present time.

Calcium Arsenate—Capacity production was reported at most plants with buyers taking on stocks as an insurance measure. There is also a good export inquiry reaching the market. February exports totaled 307,000 pounds, all to Mexico.

DDT—Market supply conditions continued exceedingly tight with no slack material among producers. The pressure tempo for shipments was stepped up last week by heavy rains in Texas. Like BHC, there is a heavy export inquiry prevailing to be covered. February exports were valued at $481,477.

2,4-D — Available stocks remained short with production down as a result of the continued stringency in basic products. Demand was active with spraying in progress in Kansas and other midwestern

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

states. 2,4,5-T was in practically the same position as 2,4-D.

Lead Arsenate — Supply situation relatively tight with some producers not in a position to accept additional orders prior to July. Contract consumers are receiving stocks regularly and one of the producers has been operating steadily for the past 45 weeks. February exports were confined to 6,480 pounds to Chile.

Paradichlorobenzene — Remained in definitely short supply with output seriously affected by the difficulty in securing benzol and chlorine. Producers are allocating stocks to regular consumers. February exports totaled 114,204 pounds with Canada receiving 69,434 pounds.

Pyrethrum — Government of Kashmir plans to undertake large-scale production of pyrethrum and certain drugs, according to foreign advices. About 2,000 acres of land have been selected for the purpose and a special pyrethrum and drug cultivation division has been established in the Forestry Department.

February exports of pyrethrum extract totaled 9,193 pounds valued at $23,892.

Sulphur

Stocks continued definitely short with demand active. Sulphur world-wide allocation is being studied by the International Group and a plan for distribution among consuming nations for the remainder of the year has been drawn up by the sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference to meet the problem of a world deficit of more than 1,000,000 tons. February exports totaled 63,796 long tons.

U. S. Rubber Develops Mite-Killing Chemical

Development of a new, non-toxic chemical to kill mites was announced May 7, by Naugatuck chemical division of United States Rubber Company. It will be available to commercial growers for the first time this year under the trade name "Aramite."

"Aramite's" chemical construction is 2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) isopropyl 2-chloroethyl sulfite. It is being sold as a wettable powder with recommended dosages of between one and two pounds per 100 gallons of water, depending upon type of application. It can be applied by spray duster, speed sprayer, hand sprayer, boom applicator or by helicopter. Spraying by helicopter was tested successfully in California last season for control of red spider mites on citrus fruits.

Acute toxicity tests have been conducted on the chemical without harmful effects to animals. No irritation of the skin has been encountered from contact with the chemical. It is compatible with nicotine sulphate, toxaphene, lead arsenate, "Phygon-XL," ferbam, and wettable powders of DDT, chlordane and benzene hexachloride. It is not compatible with bordeaux mixture or lime.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Under schedule 6 of M-45 effective May 11 resorcinol was placed under allocation as of June 1. This requires that both buyer and supplier receive authorization from NPA before delivering, receiving, or using the material. There were no small order exemptions.

No price changes were noted in either domestically produced or imported coaltar chemicals last week. Supplies of all basic coaltar products were tight, with the single exception of creosote. Most intermediates were still short, a considerable number of them critical. There was no experience of any relaxtion of demand, as was the case with some inorganic chemicals, and consumers continued to take out their full contract quotas.

There still seemed to be considerable confusion in the minds of most sections of the industry as to just what coaltar chemicals came under SR-13 of GCPR and were hence exempt from the provisions of CPR-22. The operating margin clause in SR-13, in view of year end price adjustments, had made that supplemental regulation of little interest, but in view of CPR-22 it took on new interest. Meanwhile coaltar chemical manufacturers other than tar distillers were working many hours overtime trying to calculate the price effects of CPR-22 on their individual chemical products. It was an involved procedure which most large companies would find physically impossible to complete by May 28. Hence an extension of the effective date was felt imminent.

Importers were protesting violently to the government over CPR-31, and more equitable revision of its provisions was expected to soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile, importers were inclined to sit tight and do as little trading as possible on those items most adversely affected by the order, among which were naphthalene and cresylic acid.

The American Iron and Steel institute reported the production rate for the week ended May 19 as 103.9 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,077,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,073,000 tons the previous week and 1,931,000 tons one year ago.

The Defense Solid Fuels Administration under delegation No. 1, effective May 16, delegated to the Secretary of Commerce all functions under the Defense Production Act with respect to the distribution of coal chemicals derived as by-products of coke.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	104.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The currently acute scarcity of benzol, which has characterized the market over recent months, was not expected to ease in the months ahead. Primarily, the short supply position of present times was the result of an approximately five times greater usage in 1950 as compared with 1940 as a result of a steadily growing demand and end-use pattern. This was due mostly to the synthesis of large volume organic products based on benzol, such as nylon, synthetic detergents and styrene, which in 1940 were relatively small items, but in the meantime grew into thriving industries. The host of other research developments leading to still more commercial products was expected in some quarters to increase benzol demand in the future to as much as 338,000,000 gallons in 1953. The 1950 production was approximately 188,000,000 gallons.

Expansion of benzol production as a result of increased steel production facilities has grown steadily, but nowhere near the proportional increase in demand growth. Consequently the industrial chemical consumers were looking in the direction of synthesis from petroleum to bring ultimate relief to this critical market, but this involved plant expansions which placed relief from this direction well into 1952.

At the same time there were plant expansions planned for increased output of large volume benzol derivatives. If current plans were carried to completion the current output of styrene would be upped some 30 percent, phenol 43 percent, anilin 20 percent and synthetic detergents 60 percent. All this, of course, depended on whether enough benzol would be available for such derivative production increase, and also upon the relative status of mobilization efforts. Certain oil industry spokesmen declared that the long-range future needs of the chemical industry for benzol could be met by their industry under adequate and sufficient government and consuming industry cooperation.

Coaltar—Output, in view of the sustained large steel production schedules of recent months, was running at peak levels. Prices were firm and unchanged. There was some question of doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether or not steel operations could much longer continue at present output levels without some slowing down of operations for the purpose of replacing worn-out equipment.

Creosote—No price change in this item was expected to develop as a result of CPR-22 because of the exemption of SR-13 chemicals. Demand was steady at a fair rate of consumption, and shipments were promptly made from adequate stocks. Wood preserving operations were said to be continuing at high, but somewhat less than peak levels.

Cresols — Every pound that could be made was promptly shipped against a heavy backlog of orders, and producers could see no prospect of catching up with the demand or of reaching a point where other than established accounts could be accommodated. Contract consumers were taking out their full allocation and none were inclined to pass up any of their quota.

Cresylic Acid—Importers were more or less just sitting tight with respect to handling this material, and were inclined to keep trading at a minimum awaiting some action with respect to revision of the import order CPR-31. With prices abroad having advanced to $1.50 per gallon and CPR-31 base period allowing only a small markup over landed cost, importers were working against very adverse conditions. The storm of protest that resulted over the provisions of CPR-31 by all sections of the import trade was felt likely to soon result in several more equitable revisions.

With respect to the actual price of imported acid, there was a considerable buyer resistance noted in the market to any further upward price adjustment, and informed quarters expressed the feeling that in the weeks immediately ahead that price structures were apt to stay about where they now are. Domestic acid, of course, was frozen in price, and the overall output was considerably below the requirements of consuming industries. This was the result of greatly stepped up demand which increased faster than production rates.

Naphthalene—The exemption of SR-13 chemicals from CPR-22 was felt to lend quite a stable position to the price structure on domestically produced naphthalene, but the imported material was unsteady. European consumption of naphthalene in chemical process operations abroad had been stepped up to a point where there was less and less material available for export to the United States. Under this supply pinch the import market was quite strong, currently ranging from 9 to 12 cents per pound. There was very little trading at 12 cents, but considerable in the 9 to 11 cent range.

Somewhat of a damper was thrown on ordinary import traffic by CPR-31 because of the low markup allowed through the order's specified base period. There was considerable pressure being brought to bear on government officials from all sections of the import trade for a more equitable revision of the provisions of the reg-

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended May 19 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,012,642
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,956,961
Benzol	gals.	3,412,475
Coaltar	gals.	15,536,427
Creosote oil	gals.	624,231
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,122,386
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,939
Toluol	gals.	644,039
Xylol	gals.	166,461

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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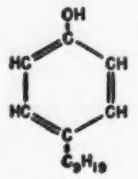

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REACTIONS

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PROPERTIES

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, write to Koppers Co., Inc., Chemical Division.

Though supplies are at present limited by the emergency demand, many known possibilities of Nonyl Phenol make it a most interesting chemical for further study in your own laboratories.

KOPPERS

ulation. It was felt that these would soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile, importers were inclined to sit tight on naphthalene.

Demand for phthalic anhydride kept the market on naphthalene very tight, despite some easing of the dyestuffs demand.

Phenol—While the preliminary production figure on phenol as reported by the Tariff Commission for 1950 was 310,391,333 pounds, this figure was subject to later revision and the final figures would probably be somewhat higher. It was estimated that the current production capacity of the country was around 350,000,000 pounds, provided that suffcient benzol could be had for its manufacture.

There were plant expansions planned in various directions which were said to add up to abount 150,000,000 pounds of additional capacity, which would be a 43 percent increase. There was little doubt in the minds of most producers as to the ability of the market to absorb the increased output, but where the benzol would come from for its manufacture was a matter for conjecture, at least until the currently planned expansion of petroleum benzol producing plants could be put into operation.

Natural phenol was destined to increase moderately in output with increased coaltar distillation operations growing, and new plants planned, but the increased natural phenol output would hardly be more than a drop in the bucket in relation to the overall phenol output and consumption.

As of last week the industry had not been able to make up its mind as to just what chemicals were on SR-13 and thus exempted from CPR-22. Phenol was one of the problems. Would natural phenols being products essentially of coaltar distillation be exempted and would synthetic phenol made from benzene fall under the provisions of CPR-22? Synthetic phenol production, from a relative volume output point of view, was so much larger than natural phenol production that whatever price action applied to synthetic would probably competitively carry natural with it. However, there have been plenty of times in the past when natural and synthetic were quoted at significantly different prices, and in view of the continued scarcity of phenol, this could well happen again.

Pyridin—Established accounts took up refined 2-degree material quotas as fast as the item could be produced and shipped, and producers could foresee no change from their present sold-up position in the months immediately ahead. The market still showed the wide price differential between different producers which has characteried it for many months.

Toluol—This market was unchanged from conditions which prevailed the previous week, and most producers still felt that the reported easing in some distributive channels was primarily a temporary one which would be relatively short lived. Toluol was tight overall, and felt likely to get tighter in the future, although most consumers were currently able to keep up on their immeditae needs. Expanding direct defense consumption was felt to be the controlling factor in the months to come, with more emphasis on explosives than on aviation gasoline requirements, which were pretty well stock piled.

Xylol—So far as coaltar source xylol was concerned, there was not enough to go around, nor had there been for a long time. No change in this situation could be foreseen. Overall the xylol market was tight, but not so critical that most consumers were seriously handicapped for immediate requirements.

Intermediates

Monochlorobenzene—This was one of the most critical of all chemical intermediates, with many producers consuming their own entire output and buying more wherever it could be found. It was very hard to find, however, because of the severe scarcity of both benzol and chlorine. If a purchaser did not have a previous purchase record on which a sales allocation could be based, he was not able to buy except on a DO rated order. The pinch on monochlorobenzene kept producers of mothproofing chemicals, insecticides and weed killers very hard pressed to meet even the partial demands of their consumers. Allocations were cut back to allow for as equitable as possible distribution to consumers, but these agricultural and insecticidal chemicals were now at the peak season of their consumption, and it was predicted that it would be Fall before demand broke even with supplies. As for monochlorobenzene itself, there was no hope in reaching a balance of supply and demand during the rest of this year.

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acterized the market for a long time. What, if anything, would be done under CPR-22 could not as yet be determined. Demand was reported as still strong against limited and inadequate supplies. There was overall less pressure on this item than on the ortho product, and it moved in considerably less volume.

Phthalic Anhydride—The level of demand continued to be about what it had been over recent months. Some alkyd resin producers said that they had noted some easing off of demand, while others reported a sustained heavy pressure of orders. In no phthalic consuming quarter was there sufficient easing in any direction to bring any relief to the market as a whole. Output kept to a high level, but the growing scarcity of naphthalene resulting from the curtailment of quantities available from abroad to augment the domestic naphthalene supply was considered threatening.

Accordingly, the supply position on phthalic anhydride during the second half of this year might well be worse than during the first half, not as a result on stepped up demand but as a result of lower production. Just where the extra naphthalene to operate new plants under construction was coming from was a matter for conjecture. Such plants were more apt to bring about a shifting of sources of supply, rather than adding to the overall phthalic production, unless more naphthalene becomes available from some source.

Resorcinol—The demand for this material was estimated by the NPA as being in excess of 35 percent over and above the available supply. It is used widely in the manufacture of synthetic resinous adhesives and in the manufacture of chemicals and resins for use in the manufacture of tires, dyestuffs, and explosive primers. Accordingly, the item has been placed on allocation under schedule 6 of M-45, effective May 11. This placed resorcinol on allocation as of June 1 and requires that both suppliers and purchasers receive authorization from NPA to deliver, receive, or use resorcinol. It was stated that the item was placed under strict allocation in order that the available short supplies may be routed to the most important civilian and military end uses.

Under the system of allocation which becomes effective June 1, a purchaser must file application by the fifteenth of the month prior to the month he wants to receive the material, and the supplier must file with NPA by the twentieth of the month before the month of delivery. Inventories must not at any time exceed the amount of a one month's allocation. There are no small order exemptions.

Styrene — The pressure on styrene monomer output was very heavy. The government took their requirements of the total output for synthetic rubber, and the competition for what was left was very keen. Industrial consumer demand for the monomer to manufacture polystyrene molding powder and other plastic fabrications was very keen. The best that producers could do was to allocate the limited amounts for civilian end use among their customers on as equitable basis as possible, and let it go at that. Prices were unchanged.

Koppers Co. Names New Plant, Production Managers

Appointment of three new production officials in the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by Dan M. Rugg, vice-president and general manager of the chemical division.

Harry E. Roche, former manager of the production department of the chemical division, has been assigned to special duties in connection with the design and construction of the division's new Williams plant at Port Arthur, Tex. A. A. Sellers, former manager of the division's Kobuta styrene and polystyrene plant at Monaca, Pa., will take over the post of production manager of the chemical division. Bernard R. Sarchet, former manager of the division's specialized industrial chemical plant at Oil City, Pa., and more recently in charge of reactivation of the government-owned butadiene plant at Kobuta, has been named manager of Koppers Kobuta plant with responsibility also for the operation of the adjacent government installation.

Trade Briefs

Lawrence H. Souder has been appointed executive vice-president of National Foam System, Inc., West Chester, Pa.

C. Norris Rabold, president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, has left to attend technical meetings in England.

Alan P. Lee, consulting engineer of Morristown, N. J., has been elected an honorary member of Pi Tau Sigma, Pi Pi chapter, at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals lack snap and continued restricted to actual requirements last week. A fair movement was noted in withdrawals against previous orders. Further strength in eggs, lifted flake albumen 2 cents per pound, while yolk remained firm and unchanged. Sago flour developed a weak tone, reflecting increased offerings for shipment from primary sources at fractionally lower prices. Wattle bark and extract were boosted sharply at primary centers, but the market continued nominal owing to the scarcity of offerings even at the higher levels. Price index advanced 1.3 points.

Trading in sizing materials continued quiet, though deliveries against former contracts were in steady request. Corn dextrin and starch demand improved due to settlement of strikes at textile mills in the south. Potato starch was moved in moderate quantities against current orders, while new business was nil. Sago flour was off fractionally on the spot, with the easier tone at primary sources. Tapioca flour offerings from Java were more liberal and replacements were fractionally lower. Brazilian flour remained steady.

In tanning materials, the feature of the market was sharp advance $15 per ton for wattle bark and 1¾ cents for extract for shipment. Offers at the higher levels continued scarce and quotations were more or less nominal. Quebracho extract was in active demand, but trading was restricted owing to scanty offers for shipment from the Argentine.

National Production Authority announced M-62, effective May 15, which brought under control horsehides including fronts, shanks and butts, goatskins, cabrettas, sheepskins, shearlings and kangaroo skins. The new order permits tanners and contractors to process during the May 1-June 30 period twice the number of each type of hides and skins that they processed in an average month last year.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Supply situation continued tight. Offers of resale material were light and maintained at high premiums. Production was moving into consuming channels on current contracts. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming demand was active, and kept pace with the output. Available supplies were limited and maintained at current quotations.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Active consuming demand continued to take production, keeping supplies scarce and market firm. Export inquiry was fairly active, but actual business was still restricted, due to limited offerings. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market remained firm under active demand. Albumin blood was in fair supply, while dried soluble blood was sold up and scarce. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming inquiry improved last week, and good volume of new business was placed for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against previous orders also were more active. Prices of all grades were unchanged and steady.

Corn Starch—Consumers stepped up demand against former orders and new business also was reported more active last week. Market remained firm at prevailing quotations. Visible corn supply decreased 3,621,000 bushels to 52,391,000 bushels for the week ended May 12, compared with 42,638,000 bushels at this time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Prices were firmer with the higher cost of eggs and flake was advanced to $2.13 to $2.16 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity and powdered to $2.17 to $2.20 per pound, same basis. Trading was reported light, chiefly for actual requirements. Technical was scarce but was offered at $1.15 per pound, f.o.b., western point.

Egg Yolk—While quotations were unchanged, this market remained strong, reflecting the firmness of eggs. Business was restricted to small fill-in lots for immediate needs. Domestic yolk ranged from $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, depending upon quantity. Chinese yolk was unavailable as recent trading cleared the spot market of supplies.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry continued quiet, while withdrawals against current contracts were absorbed in fair volume. Prices were unchanged and steady. Offers from Maine were limited and quotations were more or less nominal at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, works as to seller. Idaho grinders were holding at 5½c. per pound, same basis. Supplies on the spot were quotably unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c., per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—There was no improvement in the quiet demand due to the high cost of replacements from primary sources. Consumers have switched to cheaper competing materials. Prices were easier due to increased offers for shipment from primary sources. Replacements were quoted at 7¾c. per pound, carlots exdock. Refined flour was lower at 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse and unrefined, 8½c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry for spot stocks and for forward delivery continued inactive last week. Prices were fairly steady for spot delivery. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 8c. and low, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity. Reports from Java indicated an easier tone for shipments due to increased offerings and slow demand. Medium grades replacements were quoted at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—While business was reported spotty, limited supplies were closely held at former quotations. The rate of duty on chestnut, divi divi and hemlock extracts will be cut from 15 percent to 7½ percent as a result of the tariff conference held at Torquay. This concession by the U. S. will become effective in 1951, depending upon the dates when participating governments sign the Torquay protocol and other necessary legal instruments.

Cutch—This market remained strong under a good consuming inquiry. Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Offerings were not liberal.

Divi Divi — Offers for shipment were scarce and prices heard ranged from $105 to $120 per ton exdock, depending upon shipment and seller. Consuming interest at this level was light.

Myrobalans—Primary market remained firm and offers for shipments were moderate and maintained at current levels. Buying interest was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark — While business was slow, primary markets were firm and offers for shipment were maintained at prevailing levels. Colombia bark, 32 percent tanning was well held at $63 to $65 per ton exdock and Ecuadorian 30 percent tannin at $60 per ton, same basis. A small quantity of African bark was offered at $88 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract — Limited offerings of quebracho for shipment from the Argentine continued to restrict business. Consuming demand was active, but unsatisfied. Reports from the Argentine stated that the government was taking heavy quantities for its stockpile. Prices were strong. Solid ordinary 63 percent was unchanged at 10 15/16c. per pound, carlots, exdock duty extra and clarified, 11c., same basis.

Valonia—This market was firm at primary sources and cups for shipment were maintained at prevailing quotations, while beards were recently cut $2 per ton.

Wattle—Prices of bark and extract were sharply advanced for shipment. The market was entirely nominal at the higher levels because of scarcity of available stocks for shipment. Fair average quality was nominal at $98 to $101.50 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $94 to $96.50 per ton, same basis. Offers at the advance were practically nil. Extract was lifted 1¾c. to 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra and supplies were said to be unobtainable thereat.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, edible, 2c. per lb.
Wattle bark, $15 per ton.
extract, 1¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Sago flour, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
329.8	328.5	326.8	225.1	225.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Reprinted from *Drug Trade News*, February 5, 1951

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Market activity this past week was evident in the continued price advance of menthol. Menthol appeared to be definitely on the upswing as greater demand caused an increase of 35c. per pound. Castor beans, too, were weaker and continued the price decline evidenced in recent weeks resulting in a drop of $25 per long ton in the nominal price. The female hormone, pregnenolone, and its acetate both dropped 25c. per gram while progesterone was reduced 70c. per gram and testosterone propionate was reduced 40c. per gram.

The demand for drugs in general, appeared to be slackening off, but consumer requirements for penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were continuing at an undiminished rate while producers worked at peak capacity trying to keep up with commitments. Procaine was in good demand from foreign consumers.

Imported tartaric acid and cream of tartar have shown an overall increase in price over the past few weeks with the result that demand was easing somewhat as consumers balked at paying prices which were already substantially higher than those for the domestically manufactured products.

Taken as a whole, the supply situation of large volume organic chemicals such as the alcohols, ketones and esters appeared to be perceptibly easing. There seemed to be somewhat of a slackening in consumer demand and a corresponding increase in the amount of supplies available. Alcohol, especially was acknowledged to have become much more available than it was a few months ago. Formaldehyde and its derivatives, however, continued to be critically scarce.

Agar—As has been the case for some time, the demand for this item, continued on the quiet side. Although supplies were more than adequate for existing consumer requirements, prices continued firm, showing no change from those which have prevailed in the past several weeks.

Alcohol—While alcohol could certainly not be said to be flowing freely, there have been definite indications in the industry, recently, that supplies were becoming more available then they had been for some time. There were reports of blackstrap molasses, which is the fermentation source material generally in use throughout the industry, being resold to feed mixers. Whether this was done due to a surplus of fermentation material in the hands of certain alcohol producers or whether it was a better opportunity profitwise, was a matter for conjecture.

It has been reliably reported that new business has been taken on by certain major alcohol producers. Contract customers report that, in most cases, they were getting all the alcohol they needed. Taken on the whole, the alcohol scarcity appeared to be somewhat alleviated at the present. Whether the industry will be capable of sustaining an increased demand in the future could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

l-Arginine—The hydrochloride demand for this amino acid was limited but relatively steady and the price pattern in the market ranged around $90 to $100 per kilo.

Bromine—As an essential agent in commercial halogenation operations, purified bromine was reportedly in strong demand last week. Supplies were in fair condition but these were contingent upon chlorine availability. Current quotations for cases in carlot quantities were 25c. per pound, freight equalized East of the Rockies, while 1,000 pound lots, on the same basis, were 27c. per pound.

Castor Oil—In a continuation of the pattern set over recent months, castor oil continued in strong demand with supplies tight. Some trading was reportedly done at $240 per long ton this figure was, for the most part, a nominal one.

Reported imports of beans last week amounted to 13,492 bags equivalent to 2,023,800 pounds, as compared with the 13,698 bags, or 2,054,700 pounds, brought in the previous week, and the 15,658 bags or 2,348,700 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since January 1 amounted to 555,057 bags, equivalent to 83,258,550 pounds, compared with the 637,164 bags, or 95,574,600 pounds, which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

Chlorophyll—The overall supply position of the various grades of this item were considered adequate except for the 90 percent copper fixed material of which there was not enough to go around. Demand was reported as very good for the 50 and 75 percent copper fixed water soluble granular grades. The liquid types of lower concentration in both the non-light stable and the copper fixed light fast grades of water soluble chlorophylls were in lesser demand.

Demand was good for the 6½ percent oil soluble copper fixed material and for the 4 percent oil soluble non-light stable material. The higher concentrations of oil soluble unfixed grades were moving in smaller quantities than the 4 percent grade.

A rather complete price listing on the various grades of chlorophyll which are of greatest commercial importance may be found in the prices current section of this issue. These prices represent the quotations of different producers.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting the seasonal decline in demand for cocoa butter and the unwillingness of consuming sources to pay the price which was currently being asked, cocoa butter continued in the doldrums last week. There was very little business reportedly done and the demand was virtually nil. Supplies were more than adequate and some quarters predicted that the item would remain in that situation unless there was a significant decline in price.

It was generally conceded that potential buyers were sitting back and waiting for something to happen, pricewise. It was expected in some quarters that the government would issue some sort of price regulations which would effect a drop in present prices and thus give impetus to market activity. The current price, which has not fluctuated in recent weeks, was 76c. per pound.

Cyclopropane—Demand for the USP grade of this cycloparaffin was said to be very good as it has been for some time. Its widening use as an anesthesia accounted for the demand. Supplies, in most cases, were keeping abreast of consumer needs.

The price currently quoted for CP 2-pound cylinders at the works was $48 per cylinder while the 6-ounce cylinder was listed at $12 per cylinder.

For hospital use, USP cyclopropane was quoted at 36c. per gallon in 200 gallon lots, 37c. per gallon in 100 gallon lots, and 38c. per gallon in 40 gallon lots.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Dihydro was included in the import duty exemption granted by Brazil to streptomycin under law Number 747 of June 23, 1949. The Brazilian National Medical Commission testified that the dihydrostreptomycin was a derivative or companion product of streptomycin and hence should enjoy the same provisions of the law affecting duty-free streptomycin. This point was granted by the government in a circular issued April 5.

Supplies were still very tight, and with substantial export demand likely to continue, there was no indication of any easing of the overall market. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Figures released by the United States Tariff Commission indicated a preliminary production total of 20,306,160 grams of streptomycin and 72,140,182 grams of dihydrostreptomycin for 1950. Preliminary production figures for January, 1951, show a total production of 944,705 grams of the former and 8,392,167 grams of the latter.

Ergosterol—There hasn't been any substantial change in this market for a relatively long time. Demand for the unirradiated material was reported to be quite steady while supplies continued adequate. The current price was quoted at $150 per kilo.

Gelatin—In a release dated May 14, 1951, the United States Department of Commerce reported that the total production of gelatin, except photographic, for the month of March, 1951, amounted to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, $25 per long ton.
Pregnenolone, 25c. per gm.
Pregnenolone acetate, 25c. per gm.
Progesterone, 70c. per gm.
Testosterone, propionate, 40c. per gm.
Threonine, dl., $15 per 100 gms.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
264.9	263.8	264.6	255.8	255.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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3,705,197 pounds. This was an increase over the preceding month's production of 3,418,482 pounds and considerably exceeded the 2,981,039 pounds produced in March, 1950.

Shipments of gelatin, except photographic, for March, 1951, totaled 3,749,566 pounds while those of the preceding month, amounted to 3,630,818 pounds. March's total shipments were an increase over the corresponding month's shipments of 3,044,991 pounds in 1950.

Total stocks reported at the end of March, 1951, amounted to 5,611,717 pounds as compared with the preceding month's total of 5,656,086 pounds. Total stocks at the end of March, 1950, had amounted to 6,450,078 pounds which exceeded March of this year despite increased production.

Glycerophosphates—The glycerophosphates gave evidence of some slackening in demand last week. As has been the case with many drugs, a seasonal easing in demand was no surprise in many quarters. Supplies were adequate at present, and were expected to continue so, barring any appreciable increase in consumer requirements.

Menadione—There has been no perceptible change in this market over recent weeks. Demand continued steady with supplies adequate. Expectations for any alteration of this picture in the immediate future were nil.

Prices currently quoted ranged from 6c. to 6½c. per gram in kilo lots.

Menthol—Contrasting with the dullness in demand of the past several weeks, menthol definitely appeared to be on the upswing again. With China out of the market as a future source of menthol due to the political situation, and Brazil reluctant to sell to the United States at a price concommitant with the present market conditions, it was expected, in some quarters, that, as present stocks are depleted, prices will continue to rise.

Showing a rise of 35c. per pound from the previous week, menthol, both Chinese and Brazilian, ranged from $11.60 to $12.15 per pound, duty paid.

Japanese production was not expected to have any effect on supply availability for some time, since production of menthol from the new mint crop will not get under way until the Fall.

Milk Powder—The market was steady for both nonfat dry milk solids and dry whole milk. The price spread of 2¼c. per pound which has existed for the past few weeks on spray dried skimmed milk narrowed down to a differential of ¼c. per pound between the maximum and minimum price quoted. The current quotations on spray processed nonfat dry milk solids ranged from 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound.

Supplies remained mostly ample to fair, while demand was fair to good. Buying in many cases was restricted to purchasing for immediate needs only. As to dry whole milk, there were no price changes for the spray dried, and no prices were available for the roller processed, due to lack of sales. Demand was fair to good, with supplies adequate.

The United States Department of Agriculture announced May 14 that arrangements had been completed for the sale of 15,000,000 pounds of Government-owned skimmed milk solids to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for use in school lunch and child feeding programs in foreign countries.

In a release dated May 15, the USDA announced that, among other commodities, 200,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids had been placed for shipment during April from various state distribution agencies. These supplies were consumed

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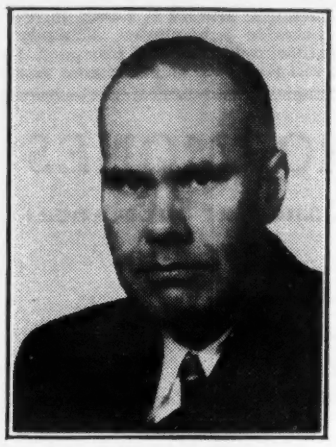
Industrial Research Institute Presents '51 Medal to Major

The survival and growth of western civilization "depends in no small measure on our industrial research organizations and the companies of which they are a part," Dr. Randolph T. Major, vice-president and scientific director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., said May 15. Dr. Major spoke at a dinner in his honor at the



Dr. Randolph T. Major

Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., at which he was awarded the 1951 Medal of the Industrial Research Institute.

Scientifically trained young men, Dr. Major said, "contribute enormously to the advancement of science."

"Let us hope that our country's policies will always permit the suitable training of such people and the utilization of such men along the lines of their training, even during war," he stated.

The Institute Medal was presented to Dr. Major by H. W. Graham, senior past president of the Industrial Research Institute and vice-president and director of technology of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. The Institute Medal is given annually to recognize and honor outstanding accomplishment in leadership in or management of industrial research which contributes broadly to the development of industry or the public welfare.

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by the school free lunch program and various institutions for the needy.

USDA announced purchases for the past week amounted to 683,455 pounds of spray dried skimmed milk and 46,000 pounds of the roller processed material. Domestic sales for the same period amounted to 132,800 pounds of the roller processed material.

Pepsin—There was no change in the price of 1:3000 NF material from schedules which have prevailed over recent months. Single pound packages were listed at $3.90 per pound, and the price schedule ranged down to $3.75 for 25-pound lots. Pepsin with a digestive activity of 1:10,000 was priced at $13 per pound in single pound lots and $12 per pound in 25-pound lots.

Phytol—The market on this item was steady but at its characteristically small volume. Used primarily as a raw material for the production of vitamin K, phytol was firmly priced at 8 cents per gram.

Pregnenolone—Both pregnenolone and its salt, pregnenolone acetate were reduced 25c. per pound last week. This brought the current prices being quoted to a range from $1.50 to $1.75 per gram for the former and from $1.25 to $1.50 per gram for the latter.

Progesterone—This hormone was reduced in price last week 70c. per gram bringing the current price to a range from $2.60 to $3.30 per gram for the USP grade.

Succinic Acid—Reports received last week indicated a very strong demand for purified, crystalline succinic acid. This important organic acid has been in strong demand as an organic intermediate. Supplies were said to be tight but keeping up to demand at present.

Current price quotations ranged from 63c. to 75c. per pound at the works.

Sulfa Drugs—There was little change in the overall market picture of these vital drugs and their salts. Sulphadiazin sulphaguanidine, sulphamerazin, sulphanilamide, sulphapyridin and especially sulphathiazole, were all in short supply, along with their salts. Demand was at very high levels and producers were operating at peak capacity in order to keep up with the demand. Prices currently retained the schedules in effect during the base period.

Preliminary production figures released by the United States Tariff Commission indicated a production total of 5,021,308 pounds in 1950. Preliminary figures for January, 1951, showed a production of 460,271 pounds.

Tartaric Acid—Demand for the domestic acid was still quite strong in view of the current citric acid situation, while inquiry for imported acid was reportedly easing somewhat. Prices for the imported material were quite firm and have shown some increase over those of recent weeks. Foreign producers of argols were asking high prices and thus causing the price rise here.

Supplies of the imported material were adequate for existing inquiry, which was balking at the higher prices being asked. The current price quoted for imported tartaric ranged from 58c. to 61c. per pound, duty paid, as contrasted with the domestic price spread from 39½c. to 45c. per pound, depending on quantity purchased and various producers.

Testosterone Propionate—This ester of testosterone was reduced 40c. per gram last week, bringing the current price to a range from $2.60 to $3.00 per gram for the USP material.

dl-Threonine—This amino acid was lower in price, being currently quoted at $100 per 100 gram bottle, instead of the former level of $115. Kilo quantities could be had at $800 per kilo, but sales were mostly confined to 100 gram packages.

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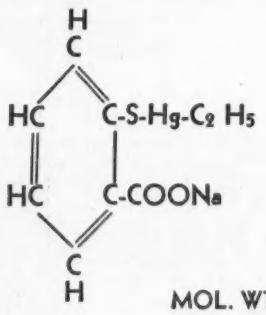

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Consulting Chemists Publish '51 Edition of Services Book

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has published the thirteenth edition of *Consulting Services*. Running to 136 pages, the 1951 edition of the reference work has been revised and enlarged.

The main part of the book is broken down into three main sections, as follows:—(1) classifier, (2) scope pages, and (3) index. Preceded by a numerical index for reference, the classifier section contains about a hundred headings, with member specialists in a given field indicated by key numbers. The scope pages describe page by page each member's qualifications and activities. The index is arranged alphabetically by members, including names of organizations with which they are affiliated, and also by geographical location, including members' branch offices, domestic as well as foreign.

Copies are available from the association, 50 East 41st street, New York 17, without charge. Requests must give a source of reference, name of person, company's names and complete address, including postal zone number.

Research Corp. Names Two Vice-Presidents

James M. Knox and Carl W. Hedberg have been made vice-presidents of Research Corporation. Mr. Knox, the financial officer, will make his headquarters at the New York office. Mr. Hedberg will continue to be in charge of operations at the Bound Brook, N. J. plant.

Mr. Knox has been business manager of Brookhaven National Laboratory since 1947, and assistant director during the past year. Mr. Hedberg has been with Research Corporation since 1916 when he joined the organization as a development engineer. Last year was made general manager of the Engineering and Construction Division.

Pedlow-Nease Organized

Wesley Pedlow and Aubrey Nease have organized the Pedlow-Nease Chemical Company, with a plant located in Lock Haven, Pa. The firm will engage in custom manufacture of organic chemicals, with particular attention directed toward pharmaceutical intermediates. Operation is expected to get underway this month.

NPA Schedules 3 Meetings

Several industry advisory committees in the chemicals field have scheduled meetings with the National Production Authority this week. The committees are:—Glycerin, May 22; pharmaceuticals and drugs, May 23, and nitrogen, May 24.

Bowman Appoints Agent

Charles Bowman Company has named Kenneth L. Cartwright to represent it in the middlewest. Mr. Cartwright, who will make his headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., will service the food, feed and pharmaceutical trade in that Midwest area.

Commerce Department Revised Business Check List on Sale

Businessmen who wish to keep informed concerning current publications and news releases issued by the new defense agencies may do so by subscribing to the recently enlarged "Business Service Check List" published each week by the Department of Commerce, John F. McKiernan, New York regional director for the department, had announced.

Requests for subscriptions should be forwarded to the New York Regional Office of the Department of Commerce at 42 Broadway, New York 4, accompanied by check or money order for $1.50 payable to the Treasurer of the United States. A free sample copy of the check list is also obtainable from the same office.

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing June 6

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual Spring outing June 6 at the Cedarbrook Country Club.

Trade Briefs

E. Claiborne Robins, president of A. H. Robins Company, has been named to the board of trustees of the University of Richmond, Va.

Schering Corporation's laboratories, Bloomfield, N. J., recently played host to Drs. R. Otamendi, A. Luces and V. Pacheco, Venezuelan physicians now studying in New York.

Essential Chemicals Appoints Sales Head, Purchasing Agent

Essential Chemicals Company, Milwaukee, announces the following recent appointments:—William F. VanDeven, formerly special representative of Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, has been appointed sales manager of the industrial and institutional division, specializing in soaps, detergent cleaners, lubricants and allied products; Edward F. Lasek, formerly of Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, and Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, St. Louis, will take over as purchasing agent.

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Blood Extender Stockpile Seen Far Below Needs

Supplies of blood, plasma or "blood extenders" are increasing, but are still far below the stockpiles that would be needed in case of an atomic bomb attack or some major catastrophe, Arthur C. Emelin, president of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., stated last week. "The need for plasma or blood extenders would run as high as 4,000,000 pints in a single metropolitan center," Mr. Emelin said. "So far 55,000 pints of PVP-Macrose (polyvinyl pyrrolidone) have been produced, but material is provided for production of more than 2,000,000 pints."

The need for "blood extenders" such as PVP-Macrose is evident from the fact that only a little more than 13,000,000 pints of whole blood were collected during the entire period of World War II, Mr. Emelin said. "Some types of treatment require whole blood, but in many cases—especially shock or burn casualties—PVP-Macrose has been demonstrated as a key medical aid in restoring fluid volume."

Hoffmann-La Roche Lets Contract for New Plant

Contract for the design and construction of a two-story reinforced concrete building for manufacturing chemical pharmaceuticals has just been awarded to Wigton-Abbott Corporation, engineers and contractors of Plainfield, N. J., by Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., of Nutley, N. J.

Measuring 212 feet long and 85 feet wide, the new structure will provide such features as a continuous condensate gutter under all sash, specially-designed floor drainage system, an interior two-story service well, explosion-proof continuous sash and electrical fixtures, cooling equipment for process refrigeration, a transformer vault with power distribution equipment and monitor-housed fans to remove obnoxious vapors.

American Can Co. Elects 2 New Vice-Presidents

The election of two new-vice presidents by the American Can Company and the elevation of two vice-presidents to new executive responsibilities has been announced by W. C. Stolk, president.

T. E. Alwyn, general manager of sales, has been elected vice president in charge of sales. R. F. Hepenstal, former assistant general manager of manufacture, has been elected vice president in charge of manufacture. At the same time, Mr. Stolk announced the assignment of vice-presidents L. W. Graaskamp and R. C. Taylor, heretofore in charge of sales and manufacture respectively, to work directly with the principal executive officers in the overall administration of the company.

CSC Appoints Dr. Byrne Clinical Research Director

Dr. Harold J. Byrne has been appointed director of clinical research at Commercial Solvents Corporation. He will be in charge of clinical evaluation of new drugs and antibiotics at the company's research center in Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Byrne was formerly medical director of Baxter Laboratories, and prior to that position served as head of the section of industrial health research for Merck & Co.

Edwal Expanding Facilities

Edwal Laboratories, Inc., recently poured the foundation for a new building at its Ringwood, Ill., plant to house a continuous rotary dryer of stainless steel with controlled atmosphere. Operation is scheduled for June 1. Expanded dryer capacity is required for increased production of ammonium thiosulfate crystals, the active ingredient in dry formulations for rapid photographic and x-ray fixers.

AEC Revised Purchasing, Contracting Booklet on Sale

Atomic Energy Commission has published and placed on sale at 15 cents per copy through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., a revised edition of its booklet describing how to do business with the AEC. Entitled "US Atomic Energy Commission Contracting and Purchasing Offices and Types of Commodities Purchased," the publication is designed to assist businessmen interested in selling products to the AEC and its contractors, with particular stress on guidance to small business concerns.

Metal Can Shipments: Jan.

Total shipments of metal cans during January, 1951, were 30 percent below December but 24 percent above January, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are base on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In January metal can shipments amounted to 271,782 short tons, as compared with 352,487 short tons in December and 209,187 short tons in January, 1950.

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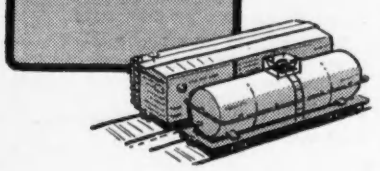

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Senate Committee Places Tidelands in State Hands

Administration forces lost to various states May 15 in the senate interior committee in the controversy over controlling the development of the oil-rich submerged off-shore lands.

By a vote of seven to four, the committee reversed the principle of the O'Mahoney bill (S. J. Res. 20) and placed supervision of operation of the lands in the hands of state authorities with certain cooperation by the Secretary of the Interior. The O'Mahoney bill, backed by the Administration, provided for interim operation of the lands by the federal government pending enactment of permanent legislation for federal control of the lands.

The intent of the bill was changed by a series of amendments offered by Senator Russel B. Long of Louisiana and approved by the committee majority. The bill still must be acted upon by the senate and house. Louisiana, Texas and California are the states particularly concerned over the ownership of the tidelands.

Soap Sales Were Up During January-March

Domestic soap sales for the first three months of 1951 were up 11.8 percent over previous quarter and 18.5 percent better than the first quarter of 1950, the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers has announced.

Sales census reports to the association from ninety-five manufacturers representing a very substantial portion of the industry's volume showed sales of non-liquid soaps amounting to 694,962,000 pounds through March 31. Liquid soaps sold totaled 1,522,000 gallons, and synthetic detergents totaled 333,601,000 pounds.

Based on only those company reports which make comparisons possible, non-liquid soap sales for the first quarter of 1951 were 18 percent above sales for the first quarter of 1950 and 14 percent above sales for the fourth quarter of 1950. Liquid soap sold during the first quarter of 1951 were 29 percent above the first quarter of 1950 and 3 percent above the fourth quarter of 1950. Total synthetic detergent sales were 25 percent above the first quarter of 1950 and 21 percent above the fourth quarter of 1950.

Calco Appoints Stearns Assistant to Dr. Kienle

Dr. E. I. Stearns has been appointed assistant to Dr. R. H. Kienle, director of the application research department of Calco Chemical Division American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. Stearns joined Calco in 1933, was appointed chief physicist in 1944, assistant director of physics research in 1945, and became sectional director of application research in 1948.

Babcock Award to Prescott

Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, former dean of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been chosen as 1951 recipient of the Stephen M. Babcock award of the Institute of Food Technologists. This award, which includes a cash prize of $1,000 contributed by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., is made annually to a person who has distinguished himself by contributions in the field of food technology resulting in improved public health through some aspect of nutrition or more nutritious food. The presentation will be made to Dr. Prescott at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists which gets under way June 17 in New York.

Abbott Promotes Three

Three promotions in the research, control and patent departments have been announced by Abbott Laboratories. LeRoy W. Clemence, a group leader in organic research, has been promoted to administrative assistant to the director of research; Elmer O. Krueger, assistant manager of the control laboratories, has been promoted to manager, and Louis F. Reed, patent attorney, has been promoted to assistant manager of the patent department.

Pfizer Names Hassinger

Appointment of John A. Hassinger as manager of Pfizer, Canada, Ltd., newly-formed Canadian subsidiary of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced by Donald Hilton, president of Pfizer, Canada, Ltd. Most recently assistant district manager for the Pfizer company, Mr. Hassinger previously was associated with E. R. Squibb & Sons, and with Lederle Laboratories. He will make his headquarters in Toronto.

Philippine American Drug Elects Araneta President

The Philippine American Drug Company, Manila, has announced the election of Ramon J. Araneta, a director, as president of the company. Mr. Araneta is also vice-president and general manager of Gregorio Araneta, Inc., and a director of a number of other Philippine corporations. The company maintains offices in New York at 25 Broadway.

Trade Briefs

Ephraim N. Osterberg, since 1942 purchasing agent of the Stewart-Warner Corporation's Division One, the alemite and instrument division, has been appointed director of purchases for the corporation.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Philadelphia section has elected as chairman George M. Muschamp, vice-president in charge of engineering for Brown Instruments Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company.

Warren A. Lacke has been appointed general manager of industrial relations for Continental Can Company, New York. Mr. Lacke has been with Continental since 1944 and previously was assistant manager of industrial relations.

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Obituaries

John M. Olwyler

John M. Olwyler, president and a member of the board of directors of Zonite Products Corporation, New York, died May 12 at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years old.

A member of the McCann-Erickson advertising agency for eight years, Mr. Olwyler joined the Zonite company in 1927 as vice-president in charge of sales. He became president and a director of the Zonite concern in 1939. At his death he was also president of several subsidiary corporations.

Frederick S. Stearns

Frederick S. Stearns, head of Frederick Stearns & Co. until its sale to Sterling Drug Company, New York, in 1944, died May 11 in Detroit, Mich. He was seventy years of age.

Mr. Stearns joined the company at the age of twenty, leaving the family business after nine years to enter banking in New York. He returned to the Stearns organization three years later as treasurer of the concern. In 1924 he became chairman of its board of directors, was its president and general manager from 1930 to 1940, and again assumed chairmanship of the board in 1940.

Alice V. Flather, retired professor of chemistry at Wellesley College, died May 13 at her home in Nashua, N. H. She was eighty-six. Miss Flather taught chemistry at the University of Illinois and at Cornell University before going to Wellesley.

Harry Greenes, president of Public Fuel Service, Inc., died May 12 in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. His age was sixty-eight.

Albert H. Hannon, a nationally-known inventor of electroplating equipment, died May 13 in Springfield, Ohio. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Hannon was one of the first developers of automatic machinery used to move small metals through various baths and solutions necessary for plating.

George A. Heuer, sales representative in the Long Island territory for the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, and the Solo-Horton Brush Company, New York, died May 12 in Mattituck L. I. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Heuer had been a paint salesman for fifty years.

Adolph F. Maquire, professor emeritus of the department of pharmacy of Rutgers University, died May 14 at his home in South Orange, N. J. He was seventy-three. A graduate of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy in 1898, Mr. Maquire first worked as a member of the staff of the college, which was later absorbed by Rutgers. He also taught chemistry at Seton Hall College. In 1947 he was given the Oscar Singer Award for the greatest contribution to pharmacy in New Jersey.

Raymond J. Newberry, director of traffic for the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, died May 14 in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Newberry began with Johns-Manville in 1916 as a freight clerk, was later assistant and then general traffic manager and director of traffic in 1946.

David C. Scott, president of Scott Testers, Inc., Providence, R. I., and internationally known authority on physical testing of textiles and rubber, died May 12 in that city. He was sixty-six years of age. Mr. Scott held numerous basic patents relating to testing and had published several articles on the subject.

Arthur Ward, president and director of the International Paint Company, New York, and International Paint Company (Calif.), died May 17 at his home in Summit, N. J. He was fifty-six years of age. Mr. Ward came to this country from England in 1921, joining the International Paint & Composition Company, predecessor of the present company, which was founded by his father.

Polak & Schwarz Breaks Ground for Teterboro Plant

Polak and Schwarz broke ground, May 9, for its new flavor plant at Teterboro, N. J. The concern plans to move its manufacturing operations from its present location in Guttenberg, N. J., upon completion of the new building in Teterboro. The company also has plans calling for the construction of another building at a later date for the manufacture of perfumery materials and for the erection of an administration building linking the two manufacturing units.

Pitzer to Quit AEC

Dr. K. S. Pitzer is resigning, effective June 18, as director of research for the Atomic Energy Commission, to become Dean of the College of Chemistry, University of California. Dr. Pitzer's successor has not yet been selected.

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HYDROXIDE—4 dms, Endo Products Inc, Havre
SULPHATE—40 bgs, C Tennant, Liverpool
AMBER OIL—11 dms, Liverpool
AMINOPHYLLINE—1 ck, P J Lobue, Hamburg
2 cs, P J Lobue, Hamburg
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—68 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—20 cs, Glasgow
SULPHATE—672 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
ANGELICA ROOT—73 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
27 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
SEED—10 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Antwerp
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7 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, London
73 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANNATTO—78 bgs, Kingston
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200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—807 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, San Antonio
912 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Talcahuano
ARROWROOT—1,645 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—100 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
1,245 dms, Public National Bank, Sete
40 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
TRIOXIDE—800 cs, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
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OIL—201 tons, First National Boston, Parnahiba
BARBASCO ROOT—208 bgs, W H Muller, Callao
51 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—50 cks, J E Bernard, Antwerp
129 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
NITRATE—200 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Havre
BASILIC OIL—3 dms, Antoine Chiris, Tamatave
BAUXITE ORE—2,884 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
1,583 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Trinidad
BEESWAX—62 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, San Antonio
20 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Talcahuano
270 bgs, W R Grace, Talcahuano
234 bgs, W R Gace, Valparaiso
48 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Au Prince
18 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
BILE, OX—1 dm, Bernard Preyer Co, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—120 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Callao
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—62 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belem-Para
24 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Manaos
142 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Manaos
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13 dms, U S Rubber Co, Manaos
4 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler, Manaos
5 dms, Roure-Dupont, Manaos
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18 dms, George Uhe Co, Manaos
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BONEMEAL—134 bgs, Sfax
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CAMPHOR OIL—11 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kobe
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11 dms, G Lueders, Kobe
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373 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahiba
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500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Bordeaux
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100 bls, Landes Bros Co, Hong Kong
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1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
1,694 bgs, Chase National Bank, Salvador
847 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
5,080 bgs, Recife
807 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
340 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cabadello
1,275 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
7,273 bgs, A E Miller, Bombay
1,182 bgs, Colombo
123 bgs, F J Iny, Khoramshahr
OIL—584 tons, Recife
240 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
1,535 dms, Bombay
255 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
253 dms, Fehr Bros, Bombay
1,044 dms, Woodward Dickerson, Bombay
734 dms, Chas Page & Co, Bombay
239 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
385 dms, Rotterdam
CELERYSEED—35 bgs, Marseilles
170 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
257 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Bombay
35 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
169 bgs, W E Martin, Bombay
87 bgs, G Leuders, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—55 cs, Liverpool
CHILLIES—500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
56 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Kobe
50 bgs, J Golombeck, Yokohama
CHLOROPHYLL—15 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINCHONA BARK—195 bgs, Merck & Co, Limon
PRODUCTS—40 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, J Linares, Colombo
100 bls, H DeGarcia, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, O Kees & Co, Hong Kong
CIVET—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
CLOVES—200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tamatave
80 bgs, Carr Bros, Tamatave
440 bgs, St Marie
416 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, St Marie
70 bgs, Security First National, Los Angeles, St Marie
150 bgs, Bank of Toronto, St Marie
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Antalaha
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
OIL—19 cks, Dodge & Olcott, Tamatave
11 cks, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—60 dms, C A Haynes, Amsterdam
70 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Rotterdam
13 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours, Oporto
1 dm, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—840 tons, E F Drew, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, C L Huisking, Kristiansund
100 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COLORING MATERIAL—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Wessel Duval, Manaos
5 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Manaos
COPAL GUM—154 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
60 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Manila
48 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Hong Kong
1,251 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Matadi
240 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
583 bgs, O G Innes, Matadi
2,200 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, London
COTTON LINTERS—1 bl, Liverpool
81 bls, M E Schoen, Fortaleza
CREAM OF TARTAR—20 bbls, Gillespie & Co, Barcelona
100 bbls, F H Taussig, Genoa
100 bbls, Tarragona
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, J E Fox, Liverpool
200 dms, Glasgow
65 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Glasgow
425 dms, Liverpool
200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
150 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
503 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUDBEAR—5 cs, McKesson & Robbins, London
CUMIN SEED—36 bgs, Sandalls & Sons, Bombay
80 bgs, Curacas Trading Co, Bombay
400 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
1,472 bgs, Khoramshahr
1,198 bgs, F J Iny, Khoramshahr
200 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay
400 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
221 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—325 cs, S B Penick & Co, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—90 bgs, Delou Inc, London
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Novadel Agene Corp, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—175 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
40 bgs, Sandalls & Sons, Bombay
DOGWOOD BARK—24 bls, Lydia E Pinkham, Kingston
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
ETHYLENEGLYCOL—25 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Biddle Sawyer, Sydney
11 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Sydney
5 dms, A M Goldstein Inc, Sydney
4 dms, Seville
FENNELSEED—23 bgs, Rotterdam
FISH MEAL—1,500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Reykjavik
OIL—6 ums, Collet Weck Nibecker, Valparaiso
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—499 cbys, Elbert & Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—103,519 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
97,401 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
71,986 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
74,113 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
100,329 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,197 bbls, British American Oil Co, Caripito
111,867 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, London
GELATIN—1,400 bgs, Antwerp
533 dms, B Young & Co, London
50 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
32 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
1 pcl, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—17 bls, Gerhard & Hey, London
453 bgs, Kingston
GLANDS—13 cs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Liverpool
GLUE—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Valparaiso
BONE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, San Antonio
STOCK—566 bdls, John Grovers, Buenaventura
970 bgs, LePages, Reykjavik
3,317 bls, Coldwater Sea Food Corp, Reykjavik
235 rolls, J G Rvers, Barranquilla
146 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—80 dms, C J Schellings, Rotterdam
30 dms, R P Casado, Havana
2 dms, Federal Adhesive Corp, Sydney
GRAINS OF PARADISE—27 bgs, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—1,700 bgs, J Dixon, Tamatave
3,750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
5,050 bgs, Tamatave
2,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
200 bgs, C B Crystal, Liverpool
10,252 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 cks, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—80 cbys, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Lauders Segal Color Co, London
POWDER—240 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
JAPAN WAX—30 cs, W Diehl, Kobe
40 cs, J E Fox, Kobe
KAMALA POWDER—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
112 bgs, Block Drug Co, Colombo
67 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
1 bg, Mitchell Beck, Bombay
66 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
66 bgs, Wm Allison, Bombay
KARDI SEED—256 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
KIESERITE—1,814 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen
LACTIC ACID—31 dms, Liverpool
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, London
LEAD NITRATE—14 cks, Green Bros, London
LEMON OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
LICORICE PASTE—400 cs, J B Christian, Tarragona
LIGNITE ORE—3 dms, Parke A Hodges, Port Au Prince
LITHOPONE—400 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—500 bgs, Genoa
960 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Antwerp
LUPULIN—4 cs, S S Steiner, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,120 bgs, Berkeley Heights, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—40 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Rotterdam
160 bbls, H Sundheimer Co, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—4 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
14 cs, Kane Import Corp, Yokohama
20 cs, The Menthol atum Co, Kobe
20 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
METHYL TAURINE—18 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Antwerp
MILK SUGAR—321 cs, M E Franks Inc, Rotterdam
MINERAL OIL—30 cs, N Y & N J Lubricant Co, Glasgow
MOLASSES—81,737 gals, Revere Sugar Refining Co, Preston
293,693 gals, Instituto Cubano De Es Del Azugar, Tarafa
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—55 dms, Rotterdam
MONSODIUM GLUTAMATE—132 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MUIRAPUAMA ROOT—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Manaos
MUSTARDSEED—100 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
73 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, London
MYROBALANS 696 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
2,782 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
9,409 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
383 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
640 bgs, Chematar Inc, Hamburg
469 bgs, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT OIL—6 dms, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Sydney
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Mallinchrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
NUTMEGS—353 bgs, John Holt, Grenada
3 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Castries
60 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
OIL—1 cs, van Ameringen Haebler, London
OENANTHE ROOT—1 cs, Luties Pharmacal Co, Southampton
OLIBANUM GUM—201 bgs, J H Winchester, Genoa
67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
67 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Bombay
OPIUM—600 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Havre
100 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Khoramshahr
OREGANO—54 bgs, Alicante
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE—20 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, W R Grace, Salvador
56 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
PALM OIL—28 dms, Matadi
241 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
300 tons, Proctor & Gamble, Matadi
508 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
100 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Alicante
PARATOLUIDIN—2 dms, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—15 cs, C Tennant Sons, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,800 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
125 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,800 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,835 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,012 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
670 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER—226 bgs, Tampico
BLACK—400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
160 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldhas, Bombay
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Ludwig Muller, Bombay
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—83 dms, Alfred A Freudenheim & Co, Trieste
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,832 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,499 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
203,299 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
12,297 tons, California Refining Co, Lebanon
248,417 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,645 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
179,905 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PHOSPHORIC ACID—2 cs, Texas Oil Co, Havre
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—40 dms, Interocean Chemicals Minerals Corp, Yokohama
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL — 110 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
146 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
80 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Yokohama
100 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE, POWDER—5 dms, Dow Chemical Co, London
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL — 1 cs, R F Downing, Havre
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—326 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Antwerp
CHLORATE—12 dms, Antwerp
CYANIDE—491 dms, E I Dupont, Liverpool
550 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—20 kgs, L B Russell Chemicals, Rotterdam
20 kgs, Argo Chemical Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—40 cyls, Eastman Kodak, Antwerp
PSYLLIUMSEED—287 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Bombay
PUMPKIN SEED—16 dms, J A Zaloom, Vera Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,830 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—8 flasks, Vera Cruz
1,100 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
QUINOLIN—24 dms, Stern Morgenthau, Rotterdam
QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs, Intercontinental Industries, Inc, Antofagasta
QUASSIA CHIPS—175 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston
RADIUM, ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—261 bgs, Liverpool
23 dms, London
8 cs, Astoria Pan American Inc, Callao
SAGE OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard Inc, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—560 bgs, Stein Hall, Singapore
SANDARAC GUM—2 bgs, Delou, Inc, London
SANDALWOOD CHIPS—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OIL—46 cs, Marseille
SAMARIUM OXIDE CONCENTRATES—1 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Bordeaux
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—186 bls, Vera Cruz
SEED LAC—200 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
450 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SELENIUM—4 cs, T B Smith, Yokohama
SENNA LEAVES—45 bls, Peek & Velsor, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—495 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Inc, Bombay
7 bls, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Dublin
140 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
140 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
40 dms, Transocean Commerce, Inc, Yokohama
30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, E F Drew, Yokohama
SHELLAC—1,100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
350 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
292 bgs, W Diehl, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—750 bls, W R Grace, Talcahuano
360 bls, Duncan Fox, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 cs, Intern Commodities Corp, Yokohama
BISULPHATE—100 cks, Elbert & Co, Genoa
SODIUM BORATE—896 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
200 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—11 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Liverpool
NITRITE—10 dms, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
300 cks, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE, TETRAHYDRATE—336 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Dorf Intern, Ltd, Antwerp
ANHYDROUS—400 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—7,062 bgs, Alltransport, Inc, Hamburg
TUNGSTATE—1 cs, T B Smith, Yokohama
TALHA GUM—50 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan
TANTALITE ORE—320 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi
TAMARIND—27 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Castries
5 cks, S B Penick & Co, Castries
TARTARIC ACID—16 dms, Benton Lee Corp, Antwerp
TEA WASTE—1,097 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Calcutta
TEXTILE GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Liverpool
THIOFLAVINE—12 cs, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—5 dms, C Tennant Sons, London
26 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Div, Liverpool
DIOXIDE—138 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—12 cs, Wessel Duval, Manaos
TRAGACANTH GUM—471 bgs, Khoramshahr
57 cs, Khoramshahr
279 bgs, Java Pacific Lines, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—86 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
PHOSPHATE—7 dms, Nuodex Intern Inc, London
TRIETHANOLAMINE—50 dms, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE—313 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
500 bgs, G M Mortati, Genoa
500 bgs, Glasgow
400 bgs, Riches Nelson & Co, Antwerp
TUCUM KERNELS—3,799 bgs, E F Drew, Parnahiba
TUNG OIL—420 tons, Rotterdam
263 dms, W H Muller, Hong Kong
TURMERIC—128 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
UREA—600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, London
240 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOT—95 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
VALONIA CUPS—2,555 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Venice
VANILLA BEANS—29 cs, Phila National Bank, Guadeloupe
10 cs, Minodo Intern Co, Guadeloupe
18 cs, Middleton & Co, Guadeloupe
45 cs, Phila National Bank, Antalaha
157 cs, Antalaha
135 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Antalaha
46 cs, Chase National Bank, Antalaha
221 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antalaha
216 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
140 cs, Tamatave
45 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Tamatave
12 cs, M Cortizas, Tampico
VEGETABLE GUM—10 dms, P Lorillard, London
VINYL ACETATE, POLYMERIZED—25 bbls, American Union Transport, Bremen
WEED KILLER—5 dms, Chipman Chemical Co, Liverpool
WHITING—340 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
600 bgs, H J Baker, Liverpool
300 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
WOOL GREASE—102 dms, Liverpool
629 dms, Public National Bank, Liverpool
17 dms, Kolmar Laboratory, Sydney
25 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Sydney
YLANG YLANG OIL—8 dms, Antoine Chiris, Tamatave
2 dms, J Manheimer, Madagascar
ZINC CHLORIDE—20 dms, Intern General Electric Co, Antwerp
14 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, Havre
OXIDE—800 bgs, Vera Cruz
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—56 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONE—500 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Calcutta
MEAL—1,120 bgs, E J Lang, Rotterdam
ALCOHOL, LAURIC—30 dms, American Alcolac Corp, Havre
OLEIC—1 dm, American Alcolac Corp, Havre
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,777 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Trieste
CRESYLIC ACID—199 dms, Glasgow
FESCUESEED—30 bgs, W G Scarlett, Hamburg
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—250 tons, National City Bank, Coquimbo
PEATMOSS—50 blks, S Shapiro, Bremen
1,150 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,000 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
SIENNA EARTH—100 bgs, First National Baltimore, Leghorn
TALC—682 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
WATTLE BARK—550 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—4,045 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban

Boston

SELENIUM—7 cs, Allen Forwarding Co, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,452 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—1,334 bgs, Hollingsburst & Co, London
MYROBALANS—7,762 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SODIUM NITRITE—715 cks, B E Ratner Chemical Co, Bordeaux

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Gdynia
BONEMEAL—430 bgs, Euramar Inc, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—163 bgs, R T French Co, Marseilles
FISH LIVERS—100 cks, Wampole Co, Bergen
FUSTIC—40 tons, American Dyewood Co, Cristobal
GLUE—9 dms, Resinous Chemical Co, Capetown
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Market St, National Bank, Colombo
GYPSUM—4,733 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEAD—380 tons, Philipp Bros, Bougie
MAGNESITE—100 tons, Istanbul
100,000 bgs, Commercial Trust Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bgs, Keer, Maurer Corp, Bremen
2,950 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,461 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Covenas
121,908 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
203,888 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
100,842 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
106,652 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser Co, Calcutta

San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—227 dms, The Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
BONEMEAL—900 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc, Rosario
703 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires

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Proprietary Ass'n Told OPS Studying Ceiling

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day," Dr. Cullen said, "and every effort must be made to prevent further unwarranted restrictions and controls being placed upon the industry, merely for the purpose of attempting to stop a few offenders."

Durham-Humphrey Bill

James F. Hoge, general counsel of the association warned the drug industry and the medical profession that the Durham-Humphrey bill, now before congress, was the most dangerous threat to the freedom of medical care in America since the famous Tugwell Bill of 1933.

Mr. Hoge told the audience that the power that the Durham-Humphrey bill vested in the Federal Security Administrator to exercise complete bureaucratic control over the drug industry and the practice of medicine would become a "handmaiden of socialized medicine."

"The bill is ostensibly addressed to the exemption of prescriptions and the refills thereof from certain labeling requirements of the federal food and drug act," Mr. Hoge declared. "Were it confined to that purpose, this association would have no opposition to it and could support it. But the bill, as presently drawn, does not stop with a treatment of that problem.

Powers of Administrator

"Instead, that problem is used for the advancement of a plan to regulate the drug industry in a manner and to an extent not heretofore proposed, by giving the administrator the power to restrict to prescription sales all articles included within the broad definition of the word 'drug' which he may determine to be unsafe or ineffective for use without the professional diagnosis or supervision of a practitioner licensed by law."

Mr. Hoge in his analysis of the proposed bill further warned that the powers that this bill gives to the Federal Security Administrator, acting through the Food and Drug Administration, would grow and expand as the years and the administrators come and go; that the drug industry, the practice of medicine and the practice of pharmacy would come increasingly under the control of the Food and Drug Administration; and that surely it would increasingly restrict the right of self-medication and the citizens' free choice of remedies to the point where something would have to be put in its place. "Thus a power like the one proposed in this bill would become a handmaiden of socialized medicine," Mr. Hoge charged.

Advisory Advertising Services

Lupton Patten of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and president of the association, devoted much of his annual report to the activities of the advisory committee on advertising.

"Our advisory advertising services are, of course, on a voluntary basis, since our members are not bound to submit their labeling and advertising, nor are they bound to accept suggestions," Mr. Patten pointed out. "For, after all, there is much truth in the observation that medicine is an art, not a science.

"There are many honest differences of medical opinion, and the fact that one authority, whether it be our advisory committee on advertising, a so-called expert, or even a member of government believes something to be true or false doesn't make it true or false. It still remains the responsibility of each company to substantiate its own claims, and to prove them in court, if necessary.

"And it can sustain this burden of proof successfully through research. So the theme of this convention—Better Medicine for Better Health through Improved Research—is more than a slogan; it is a matter of vital importance to all members of this industry. The members of this association are earnestly endeavoring to discharge their obligation to the public. If we continue our endeavors, I am certain the right of self-medication will never be denied.

James M. Mead, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, spoke at length on advertising claims for drug products and said that with the shortage of men and materials today it is incumbent upon members of the industry to be accurate in claims.

Shortages of Last War

"The members of this industry," he said, "well remember their experiences of World War II. Many crude drugs, essential oils, and other raw materials for proprietary preparations, normally imported from abroad, became unavailable or in short supply. It became necessary to develop and use substitutes and synthetics because of such shortages as occurred in quinine, glycerine, agar, alcohol, opium, derris and other drugs.

"It also became necessary to encourage research and domestic production of other important crude drugs such as belladonna, digitalis, ergot, stramonium, and others. Incidentally, we are familiar with the successful and sufficient domestic production of many crude drugs, including belladonna, digitalis, ergot, stramonium, and others, to satisfy our needs which in the past were met almost entirely from abroad. It is recognized that the necessities of the defense program will again force manufacturers to use substitute materials.

"The use of substitutes and synthetics, even when made in good faith, due to lack of drugs usually available, is not without peril to manufacturers and advertisers. If the effect is to cheapen the product, it is likely that a violation of Economic Stabilization Administration regulations will occur unless the article is given a new price ceiling.

Substitution May Be Illegal

"A substitution of material may also cause a violation of the Federal Trade Commission act unless extreme care is exercised. Many proprietary preparations, through years of usage and extensive advertising campaigns, have become well fixed in the minds of the public as containing definite ingredients or capable of producing certain results. These impressions are frequently fostered deliberately by the use of slogans or by the actual wording of trade names.

"Any change in well-known ingredients, or any change in the formula which results in any substantial difference in the action of a preparation, would seem to require a fair and clear disclosure to the public. In this connection if the name of the preparation includes or suggests the nature of the displaced ingredient or ingredients, the continued use of such name would seem to be questionable.

"It should be observed particularly that whereas the Economic Stabilization Administration is interested primarily in a cheapening of a product, the Federal Trade Commission is interested in a material change, whether or not cheapening results.

NPA's Drug and Cosmetic Section

Norman F. Storm, chief of the drugs and cosmetics section of the National Production Authority's chemical division, described the set-up of his organization and the problems which it is attempting to solve.

"The drugs and cosmetics section," he said, "functions as a claimant agency and administers orders, directives, etc., governing the supply of commodities related to the drug industry. At present, almost all commodities controlled by the section are in adequate supply.

"During World War II some of the basic commodities of the drug and allied industries were scarce, principally because of lack of shipping to transport them to the United States. This situation might well recur if the present conflict should be extended. The drugs and cosmetics section of NPA is alert to the possibility of having to assume complete control over production and supply of the commodities falling under its jurisdiction if we ever reach an all out mobilization stage."

'Dumping' Inferior Products

Dr. Delmas K. Kitchen, vice-president and chief medical counsel of Bristol-Myers and affiliated companies, emphasized the evils of "dumping" inferior or ineffective drug products in foreign countries.

"It is not only a stupid business procedure," he said, "but excites an antagonism and distrust difficult to overcome and not easily forgotten among those whose good will we, as a nation, are striving to cultivate. It seems to me that the drug industry should cooperate to the fullest with those concerned in the federal government to strengthen our present laws and regulations to make the export of inferior drugs impossible."

Mr. Patten was reelected president of the association. Reelected vice-presidents were the following:—First vice-president, E. T. T. Williams, Lambert Pharmacal Company; second vice-president, S. Rising, The Guild Company, and third vice-president, F. E. Rathburn, The Olive Tablets Company.

Membership on the board of directors was expanded from nine to twelve. Elected to the board for three-year terms were:—Henry Bristol, Bristol-Myers Company; William Laport, Whitehall Pharmacal Company; James Hill, jr., Sterling Drug, Inc., and Walter Beardsley, Miles Laboratories, Inc. Named for a two-year term was Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc. Stanley Probst, Maryland Pharmacal Company, was elected to serve for one year.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in botanical drugs last week was like Faith—"The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Consumers who held large inventories bought some months ago remained aloof from the market, viewing the future as highly uncertain from a political and economic point of view. This uncertainty was the greater because of the utterly unconfirmed rumors that the U. S. and the u.n. arms were about to bring a victorious end to the Korean war. Whatever the reason—and the best informed of spot operators were at a loss for confirmed reasons—demand has slumped and continued to slump last week. The main effect of small trading loomed large in the condimental group. Medicinal botanicals adhered mainly to unchanged price positions but, regardless of price ceilings, it was significant that prices did not rise—a clear sign of the absence of orders. That they did not decline was mainly because current replacement costs rarely allow spot goods to be sold profitably below current spot quotations.

Important during the period was an alleged and very sharp advance in the replacement price of Curacao aloe. While one dealer promptly advanced spot quotations, others held them unchangd pending further price development and a determination of future demand. Hungarian chamomile was down still further but the market was developing considerable resistance to buyers' bids—and there were few of them last week.

Ginger root of all varieties was considered to rank a strong position, based solely on foreign supply and cost. Only split Nigerian root moved in buyers' favor. Of importance in the future may be the research for synthetic black pepper undertaken by the chemists in the Quartermasters Corps and by commercial chemists under contract with the Corps. The promise of success was "considerable," according to the chief of the military planning division.

Balsams

Copaiba—It was doubted that actual delivery out of spot stock could be had much if any below $2.25 per pound, though one ceiling holds one dealer to the low quotation of $1.50—low, with respect to prevailing replacement cost. Upwards of $2.50 was quoted as to seller.

Fir—Sales to optical manufacturers continued to result in Canadian balsam prices being firmly supported. Stocks appeared to be sufficient for surrent needs. Oregon balsam remained steady in price but was the object of jobbing demand only.

Peru—Little was reported available in the replacement market and the current stocks on spot were inconsiderable since few have been able to replace goods previously sold into consumption. A market of exceptionally firm undertones ruled.

Tolu—The going price in quarters from which deliveries seemed to be reasonably certain appeared to be between $6.25 and $6.50 per pound; business has been done at both of those limits. Ceiling restrictions held one quotations at $5.50 but relief may eventually be granted when the present allowable markup has been figured and put into effect.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Current spot stocks were exceptionally low and cannot be replaced quickly or readily. The peeling season got underway May 1 and under almost completely discouraging circumstances except for the favorable weather that then prevailed in the Pacific Northwest. Collectors are paying peelers more this year than they did a year ago at the corresponding time. This rise in buying prices was forced mainly by the keen competition for labor that exists in the peeling areas where logging is as fever heat and absorbs much of the available labor at wages with which cascara collectors must compete. Most manufacturing consumers have a fair supply of aged bark but they must buy liberally during the peeling season in order to assure themselves of a continuing stock of old bark.

Sassafras—Progress with the new crop has been rather slow since many of the field workers have been busy putting in their agricultural crops. Until such crops are well underway, the amount of labor available for sassafras collection will be small.

Beans

Vanilla—The spot market has been unsettled and possibly weakened in some measure by the prospective reduction of the export tax at Madagascar. It is not unnatural that sellers here should believe that a reduction in the export tax would mean lower landed cost in this market at some future date.

Yet is is difficult to see why manufacturing consumers should hesitate to provide for some of their future requirements at the current prices prevailing for spot goods. They are lower today than they were fifty years ago—and it is extremely doubtful that any other product quoted in OPD stands in that price position. It is even understandable that shippers in Madagascar have been complaining to their government about the low prices they obtain for vanilla beans. The proposed reduction in export tax is supposed to benefit the shippers at the origin, and not the consumers of Bourbon beans in this market. Only time will tell. Meanwhile, the spot and future market is definitely unsettled.

Berries

Juniper—Although the market was not very active on spot, some interest was shown in berries to come forward from Europe but buyers sought to protect themselves with respect to the quality of berries to be shipped. Detentions by the Food and Drug Administration ran high in 1950 and have not been small thus far in 1951.

Sloe—Stocks were not very large but they seemed ample in view of the low level of consumption over the past several months. Very little has been imported from European sources during the past year. Yet, the sloe gin fizz still refreshes here.

Flowers

Arnica—Thirty-seven bales of flowers recently arrived from abroad will have to be recleaned before they can be used. The Food and Drug Administration detained the shipment because insect pupae were present. Since the merchandise is keenly needed, having been sold prior to arrival, the expense of recleaning will have to be undertaken.

Chamomile—The downward movement of spot Hungarian flowers has slowed considerably. During the past week sufficient business was done to support the lower quote of 60c. to 62c. per pound.

Saffron — Replacement cost in Spain leaves little chance for a shading of spot quotations on Spanish flowers. The market

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, 5c. per lb.
broken, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Haitian, 1c. per lb.
birdseyes, 2c. per lb.
Louisiana longs, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian capsicums, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, 1c. per lb.
Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
228.9	229.1	231.0	184.9	190.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 12

New York

Angelica root, 11 bags: moldy.
Arnica flowers, 37 bales: insect pupae.
Cassia, 6 lots, 1,572 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 50 bags: filthy.
Molle seed, 80 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 8 lots, 1,601 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pimento, 100 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Mustard seed, 4 bags: sweepings, filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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was steady last week at $28 to $30 per pound, but very little was sold at any price.

Gums

Aloe—Cables were reported to be higher on Curacao gum. One cable named a 100 percent advance in quotations. Another was less acutely higher. One local house set a price of 50c. per pound on Curacao material. Some others said the market was around 35c. One dealer talked of replacement at 35c. and of spot goods selling under that figure. Time will be required for the situation to be defined accurately. Dealers' spot quotations ranged 35c. to 50c. per pound as to seller.

Asafetida — Some replacements have been obtained at a cost making it possible for the importer to meet competition by shading prices should the occasion arise. However, with demand being extremely small, prices on jobbing lots were maintained last week.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Sales were slow throughout the past week. The larger buyers await quotations on new crop merchandise in Europe and apparently are able so to do by reason of their present inventories of leaves.

Digitalis—Special efforts will be made to grow a higher testing 1951 crop of these leaves in this country. The aim of growers is to produce a crop which will yield larger quantities of digitoxin and to that end substantial research with respect to strains of seed and cultivation practices has been done.

Henbane — Indications were favorable for the 1951 crop being satisfactory in size in foreign parts. Inventories of good quality leaves were reported to be fairly high.

Lobelia—Production of sufficient material to meet 1951 requirements will depend largely on the availability of labor at the critical period of collection. Conditions do not suggest an excess of gatherers at that time because other occulations have and will cut down on the number of workers who will gather the drug however high the price may be.

Sage—The market was at a standstill so far as demand was concerned. So dull had the market become that holders of Dalmatian material shaded quotations to 94c. to 95c. per pound and left the impression that firm orders in hand would be filled at even lower prices. Cretan leaves were down to 15c. to 15½c. Other varieties lacked quotable change, but they were also unsettled in price and subject to shading. Recovery in demand was not expected to come before late Summer or early fall, when the needs of meat processors may be expected to arise.

Thyme—The currently dull spot market has not reacted much on the shipment price ideas of foreign suppliers. Some large quantities of French leaves have still to be bought if the needs of the largest manufacturing consumers are to be met.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds—Fairish quantities have come into some collection depots, but most primary market collectors doing business in the buds would like to increase their inventories to some extent. Prices paid workers are fairly attractive this year.

Grains of Paradise—Demand was frozen, but prices continued to have a tendency to thaw, although, last week the open quotations remained at 39c. to 40c. per pound, with bids welcome to some present holders of the slow-moving item.

Papain—Prices held about steady. Demand was not too active, and fewer buyers seemed to want smaller quantities than usual. Apparently, some consumers carry fair inventories. Replacement market prices failed to display unsettlement.

Roots

Gentian — French shippers offered replacements at what seemed to be fairly attractive prices but dealers on spot who were interested in forward business submitted bids which agents of the foreign suppliers felt would be rejected at the origin. It will be recalled that some sellers abroad recently advanced quotations rather substantially. Spot prices failed to rise at that time because of rather large, relatively low cost, and slow-moving inventories being in hand.

Goldenseal—The total absence of export interest kept the spot market cabined, cribbed and confined within excessively narrow limits throughout the past week. Cost in the country tended to put a floor under current spot quotations regardless of the lack of selling at this time.

Mandrake—It was doubted that this root at its origin would be available at comparatively low prices this year. Country operators have to pay rather high prices

in order to stimulate diggers to activity. Should England fill its needs in India, domestic collection may be adequate. If not, some lively collection must be done during the next few months.

Rhubarb—Few steamers from the Far East have brought much of this root to this market and some dealers felt that the current stock of Chinese root was probably the best that can be expected so long as the embargo exists on trade with China. Meanwhile, numerous domestic needs are covered by the purchase of root obtained in India.

Senega—A year ago, the spot market was about $1.55 per pound. Today, it stands at $2.80 to $3 per pound and was reported to be about nominal thereat. The Spring decline in prices has not developed this year nor does anything at this time suggest that prices at the source will work materially lower.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican was a fraction lower at 17½c. to 18c. per pound but other varieties were unchanged in a very slow market.

Caraway—Competition was keen because of the narrow outlet for spot goods at this time; consumers were mainly aloof from the market. Quotations dropped to the basis of 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

Celery—Indian seed was slightly higher at 32c. to 33c. per pound. French material remained at 34c. to 35c. Neither sold in excess of jobbing lots.

Coriander—Some fairly attractive business in goods to arrive later was pending last week and consummation of the transactions depended on satisfactory analysis of samples. Spot business was inert at equally unmoved prices.

Cumin—In the absence of export trade, some sellers were disposed to shade prices with a view to possible stimulation of interest among South American importers. Consequently, the spot quotations was down to 27c. to 27½c. per pound on both Iranian and Indian seed.

Fennel—Czech seed was a fraction off at 12c. to 12½c. per pound but so far as discovered, no business resulted.

Spices

Clove—Ceiling readjustments made possible the lower quotation of 48c. to 50c. per pound but it was also said that the new OPS regulation still leaves many importers unrelieved. The most recent quotation from Madagascar was 45c. per pound.

Ginger—The market was very dull but operators in ginger felt that scarcities and high prices would be revealed once buyers return to trading. Unbleached Cochin root now afloat was priced at 45c. to 46c. per pound. No. 1 Jamaica root was higher at 65c. to 66c. and No. 3 was up to 60c. to 61c. Split Nigerian was down slightly at 35c. to 36c.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw declined to $1.25 to $1.27 per pound and West Indian material dropped to $1.20 to $1.25. Broken West Indian mace was also lower at $1.05 to $1.10.

Pepper—In view of the currently inactive pepper market, some interest arose when it was reported that Army chemists were speeding their efforts to produce a synthetic pepper. The chief of the military planning division of the office of the Quartermaster General was authority for the report. Major General Middleswart, division chief, said as follows:—"Our Quartermaster Corps' chemists in Philadelphia as well as commercial chemists under contract with us are attempting with considerable promise of success to develop a synthetic pepper. Through steam distillation the various components of pepper are extracted for indentification purposes. To arrive at a satisfactory result, the two factors of pepper, its bite and its volatile quality affecting the sense of smell, are being approached through a blending of certain synthetized compounds closely allied with the chemical compounds in natural pepper."

This program was undertaken to the end that the government might avoid the high prices that always come when pepper becomes in short supply. However, the government still buys pepper, its most recent solicitation for bids involved 120,000 pounds.

At times last week, black pepper on spot was higher at $1.63 to $1.64 per pound. The same price was quoted on May shipments but July-August shipments were $1.62 to $1.63. Haitian red birdseyes were lower at 28c. to 29c. per pound. Louisiana longs were shaded to 24c. to 25c. Nigerian capsicums became 23c. to 24c. and Turkish was narrower in range at 18c. to 22c.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.64 per pound; May shipment, $1.63; July-August shipment, $1.62.

Pimento—Jamaican material was a fraction higher at 26c. to 26½c. per pound and was very firm in all markets.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period May 11 to 17 were the following:—

To Austria—$150,000 for copper from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxemburg—$900,000 for chemicals and $200,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

To China—$600,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and $900,000 for potash fertilizer from France, Germany and Spain.

To France—$33,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Germany—$300,000 for naval stores and $250,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Greece—$100,000 for medicinal preparations and $25,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States; $100,000 for copper from Latin America and $250,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Norway—$600,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Yugoslavia—$1,349,000 for chemicals and $249,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

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Parke, Davis Names Eads

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has named Dr. F. E. Eads to the newly-created post of assistant to the manager of the department of veterinary medicine. During the past two years Dr. Eads has been assistant professor at the Michigan State College, School of Veterinary Medicine.

Trade Briefs

Airkem, Inc., New York, has added "Reductors," a new line of industrial odor counteractants, to its products.

Dr. Julian Glasser, physical chemist at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, has been named technical aide on titanium and zirconium research in a new metallurgical unit of the National Research Council.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading continued at a moderate rate in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. There was still no clear picture of the results to be expected under the recent price ceiling amendment concerning imported materials. Dealers were deep in research work as they studied their records of the base period in order to determine the best possible position they might take under the new regulation. Price changes during the past week were at a minimum. The only advance reported was in the price of Spanish rosemary oil, which was being held in strong hands at the origin. Anise oil was down a bit more as suppliers attempted to stimulate buying interest in their large stocks. Bourbon vetiver and geranium oils were both in more favorable positions, reflecting the improved primary market. In some quarters, West Indian nutmeg oil could be had at more reasonable prices and eucalyptol became somewhat easier as a result of the relaxation of the eucalyptus oil market. The price index moved down to 221.6, a drop of 1.3 points from the last previous index.

All varieties of citrous oils remained difficult and the situation promised to become more troublesome now that the warm weather has aroused the interest of soft drink producers. Observers believed that the recent advances in the prices of lemon and orange oils might result in a release of more material by growers. Citronella oils, both Ceylon and Java, continued their weakening tendency. According to the trade, this market was one of the very few to show the desired results of the price ceiling ruling. The lack of interest shown by American purchasers when prices moved higher than their resale levels forced shippers to relax their price demands. Should this follow in the case of other imported oils, observers believed the price rulings might become truly effective. Another oil which has begun to appear more favorable was lemongrass oil. Most recent offers from India would allow for resale at the present spot level. This important material was sorely needed by producers of citral and the ionones. A large shipment of bois de rose oil arrived from Brazil during the past week. This, too, was badly needed for its place in the production of aromatic chemicals.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosemary oil, Spanish, technical, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, 25c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, West Indian, 20c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
221.6	222.9	229.3	132.7	126.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The spot market continued to be highly competitive and prices were quoted as low as $2 per pound. More generally, quotations ranged from $2.10 to $2.60 a pound. According to observers, the easy spot situation was not in keeping with the conditions of replacement buying since future purchases were highly uncertain. It was, rather, an attempt to stimulate interest.

Bergamot—Dealers reported that offers were being made from the Italian source in a very limited way and at very high prices. The recent price ceiling amendment should allow for a resumption of trading by a great many dealers, although they may find their returns not too satisfactory in the light of the high prices being asked for shipment.

Bois de Rose—The long-awaited shipment of oil from Brazil was reported to have arrived and should do much to improve the spot position of this material. For many months there has been much less oil than might be desired. According to the trade, stocks should be ample for some time to come. Prices have held steady at $4.80 to $5.25 a pound. This replenishment of stocks should help the situation of the various derivatives, which had grown rather tight.

Cedarwood—The outlook for this oil appeared to be much better than it was several months ago. Production has continued at a steady rate and the supply was reported to be fairly good. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 60c. to 75c. a pound.

Citronella—This market was marked by an easy tone as shipping prices for Ceylon and Java-type oil became more favorable. While most quotations for the former material ranged from $2.25 to $2.50 a pound, there was some available at $2.20 a pound. Java-type oil was offered at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound. It was the opinion of observers that these items were forced downward when shippers found American buyers dropped out of the market as a result of their price restrictions.

Clove—There has been no change in the position of this oil on the spot market. With spice prices still out of the reach of distillers, production has been quite limited. In some places good stocks allowed handlers to continue to sell at prices of $3 to $3.75 per pound; however, the situation was far from comfortable. According to observers there have been some indications of easing in spice prices at the origin, and it was hoped that the near future might bring a change for the better.

Dillweed—Suppliers were well stocked with oil at prices which were quite favorable to consumers. However, as yet there has been no noticeable increase in a trading activities. It would appear that picklers will have no trouble getting the material when they are ready for it.

Eucalyptus—Supply of this material continued to be fairly good, and the demand has slackened as is usual at this time of year. This has helped to stabilize the market at prices of $1.25 to $1.55 per pound for the 70-75 percent grade and $1.45 to $1.85 for the rectified article. It was reported that the primary market has tightened a bit and might remain firmer at least until early winter, when the next crop falls due.

Fir—Some of the regular distillers of this Canadian oil were said to have discontinued production for various reasons. They claim, it was reported, to have run into labor shortages and feel that they do not realize satisfactory returns. Should this situation continue, it is likely that there would not be very much oil this year and prices may be expected to climb higher. Spot stocks were extremely limited and prices stood at $2.75 to $3.75 a pound.

Geranium—Quotations for Bourbon oil out of the origin have been more favorable to buyers recently. This has made it possible for dealers to offer the material at 50c. per pound below the last previous price. The range of prices stood at $24.50 to $27 a pound. For the past few weeks prices quoted for the Algerian article have been higher than those for Bourbon oil. This was due to the lack of firm offers obtainable from the source. The quotations of $26 to $32.50 were mainly nominal.

Grapefruit—There has been a prolonged period of tightness in this market. Despite the fact that only small quantities are ever required, there has not been enough oil to meet the needs of consumers. Where there were still some stocks to be sold, the price was maintained at $2 a pound.

Guaiacwood—For the first time in many months, there have been a few offers from the origin, but dealers reported them to be up sharply. At present costs, resale prices would be increased at least 20c. a pound over the current spot prices of $1.75 to $2.10 a pound.

Juniper Tar — Most recent quotations from the source were a bit more favorable to buyers. Reasonably good quantities could be had at prices ranging from 42c. to 65c. a pound.

Lavender—Although there was very little of this oil at the origin and prices for new oil were quite a bit higher than formerly, there continued to be some 40-42 percent ester grade available on spot at prices as low as $8 a pound. Other quotations ranged to $9.75 a pound.

Lemon — After having given signs of weakening, Messina oil prices jumped higher at the source last week. Spot prices were not immediately affected. Californian oil continued to be extremely short at prices of $4.25 to $5 a pound, depending upon producer. The usual spring increase in consumer interest has become apparent, but it will be necessary for handlers to obtain a great deal more material before they can meet the demand.

Lemongrass—Replacement costs were quite a bit more favorable last week. This should allow more dealers to return to this market again. At current shipping prices, it will be possible for handlers to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

continue to offer the oil at the present spot price range of $4 to $5 a pound.

Niaouli—Only small quantities of the oil could be found anywhere on the spot market. However, since there was only the usual limited interest on the part of consumers, there was no problem concerning supply. Prices were steady, as they have been for many months, at $1.95 to $3 a pound.

Nutmeg—It has been reported that prices as low as $4 per pound were to be found in the market for the West Indian oil. Throughout the market, however, there were quotations up to $4.75 a pound. East Indian oil was steady at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound. Both varieties were in comfortable positions of supply.

Orange—There has been no further change in the difficult position of these oils. Californian oil, in limited quantities, was offered between $2.05 and $2.50 per pound, as to manufacturer. Even shorter was the Floridian variety for which offers were virtually nominal at $2.35 to $2.80 a pound. There have been no recent indications of the Italian oil situation.

Peppermint—The spot market continued unchanged. Prices of $7.25 to $8.25 a pound for natural oil and $7.60 to $8.75 for the redistilled article held. Prospects for the new crop remained promising for the present. According to a government report, exports of this oil during the month of February totaled 40,637 pounds at a value of $257,920.

Rosemary—Although it has been reported that this Spanish oil was easily available, a strengthening at the origin has resulted in higher spot quotations. Last week found the technical grade oil at 95c. to $1.10 a pound. Buying interest was mild as usual.

Spearmint—The market was without feature during the past week. Prices held at $5.50 to $6.25 a pound and spot stocks appeared to be adequate to meet any demand. Bureau of Census reports indicated that 7,032 pounds of the oil worth $32,429 were exported from the United States during the month of February, 1951.

Sweet Birch—New crop oil could be had at steady prices. Southern material was priced between $2 and $3.25 per pound. Northern oil was quite stable in price, ranging from $4.95 to $8 a pound. Consumption has been as usual, although a pick up in interest may be expected in the soft drink industry.

Thyme—There have been reports of a weakening in offerings of red oil at the origin. On the spot market, however, prices remained fairly steady at $2.05 to $2.75 per pound. The white variety showed much stability, remaining at $2.25 to $3.50 a pound.

Vetiver—According to the trade, offers from the source have indicated a slight weakening of prices of Bourbon oil. Reflecting this, the minimum spot quotation was down $1 per pound at $29. Other quotations ranged to $32.50 per pound. Haitian oil, which has been rather firm at the origin, could be had at prices ranging between $23 and $26 a pound.

Wormseed—This oil was in a critical position. Replacements were virtually unobtainable. The very few offers that have been made have been far above the ceilings held by most dealers. Observers took a gloomy view of the situation, feeling that it could only grow worse before the next crop comes due in November. What little there remained to be sold on the spot market was priced between $7.85 and $8.65 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Formate—There was no difficulty involved in meeting the limited requirements for this chemical. Market prices remained stable, ranging from $3 to $3.60 per pound, depending upon quantity and producer.

Diacetyl—The flavoring grade was easily available, according to the trade. It was unchanged in price, being quoted at $5 to $5.55 per pound, as to quantity and manufacturer. Consumer interest was steadily good.

Eucalyptol—Recent shipments of eucalyptus oil have helped to ease the supply situation of this derivative. According to the trade, prices were down 25c. per pound at $2.75 to $3.50 a pound. Production has picked up and demand could be met comfortably.

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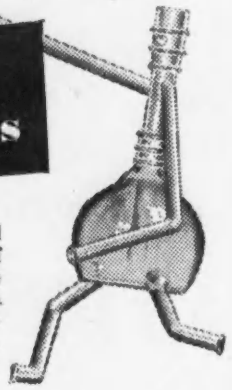

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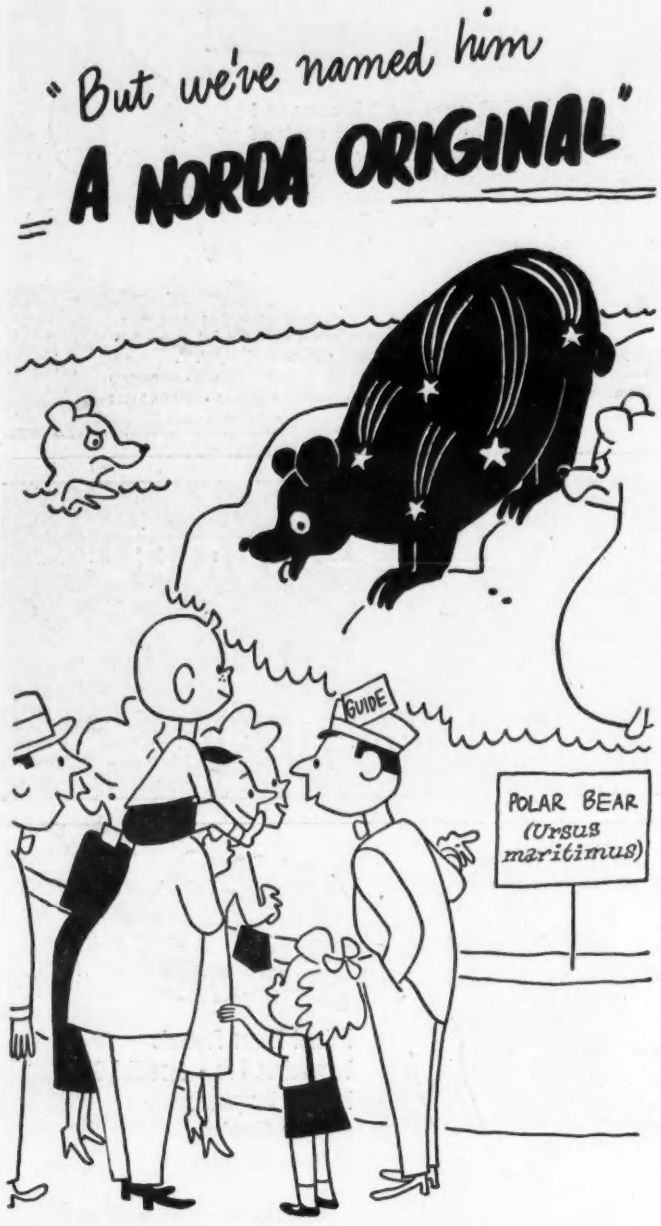

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TGA Discusses Government Controls

—Continued from page 5

tax; last year for its reduction. Korea killed that. The association then shifted its effort and is battling, thus far, successfully, to prevent any increase in excise tax.

"Even before Korea an emergency industry committee had been organized. The scientific staff and committees were working on substitute raw materials. One of the results was the discovery of the new material, zirconium silicate, which may be useful even after the emergency is over.

"The association has been working on price control and so far has been successful in keeping the industry out from under roll-back or other highly restrictive orders.

Forum on Supplies

The "experts" at the materials session were J. H. Majesky, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, glass; George S. Babcock, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, closures—metal and plastic; Leonard Dalsemer, Lord Baltimore Press, folding boxes and paper; Arthur J. Brewster, Robert Gair, Inc., corrugated paper; L. R. Root, Scovill Manufacturing Company, brass, aluminum and steel; Stanley Sapery, Stanley Sapery Company, plastics; Eric Blackstead, Ansbacher Siegle Company, pigments, dyes and intermediates; Paul Hiller, Innis Speiden Company, heavy chemicals and minerals; John Montgomery, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., aromatics and essential oils; Louis Hirsch, Welsh, Holme & Clark, fats and oils, and S. L. Mayham, TGA executive vice-president, general.

Mr. Sapery felt that there will be ample supplies of polystyrene for the cosmetics industry by fall. The styrene monomer content in synthetic rubber is being reduced, he said, thus allowing more styrene for plastics. He added that styrene is not tight at the present moment—if a buyers has a history with a supplier he can get enough to fill his needs.

Acetate Picture Gloomy

In regard to acetate, Mr. Sapery reported that all cellulose are in tight supply and there is no hope of any easing in the near future. Vinyls are fairly free and will improve, he said, while the phenolic picture is good because of planned increases in production. The acrylic situation is not favorable, according to Mr. Sapery, with the air forces taking about all there is.

Mr. Hiller reported that the Munitions Board has not, as yet, set up a steatite program, as in the last war, and therefore the cosmetic industry should encounter no difficulty in obtaining talc. In a question on titanium dioxide, which Mr. Blackstead reported in short supply because of the needs of the military, Mr. Hiller added that some Canadian output is contemplated which may ease the situation.

Mr. Babcock and Mr. Root dwelt at some length on the situation in steel, aluminum, tin and copper and the affect it has on the manufacture of lipsticks, vanities, closures and other products.

Castor Oil Situation

There is now a large supply of castor oil in producers' hands, according to Mr. Hirsch. The cut in supplies forced on the cosmetics industry last fall, he said, is now modified by the government treating hardship cases with leniency. More leniency is expected, he said, and it is likely that control will be eased in the near future.

Mr. Hirsch declared that there is a shortage of lanolin currently, because the woolen industry is not supplying a sufficient amount of wool grease. He saw no hope for easing in the near future.

Mr. Mayham declared that there is presently enough alcohol available for the cosmetic industry but he expects it to tighten up in the last six months of the year. The government "balled up" the molasses situation, he said, or the United States would be better off. He added that alcohol is being offered by a number of foreign countries so supplies should be available.

Essential Oils Outlook

In answer to a query on oil of bergamot from Italy, Mr. Montgomery reported that supplies there are sufficient but that producers are holding back in order to obtain higher prices. Buying has been discouraged by the price, he said, and therefore, there are not large stocks in the United States.

Mr. Montgomery declared that bad weather had resulted in a one-third reduction in the crop of oil of geranium Bourbon and that prices here will be high for some time. He saw a scarcity for about two years, with much of the material received being questionable in quality.

On the afternoon of May 15, an interesting and informal panel discussion explored the new trends in retail distribution and their possible effect on the traditional methods of promoting cosmetics.

At the start of the discussion, it was pointed out that the majority of the members of the association have followed, and are continuing to follow, certain traditional methods which include limited distribution, employment of demonstrators, extensive sales-training programs, payment of P.M.s, and reliance on heavy promotional activity with prestige outlets. National advertising has been a supporting rather than a primary promotional force for these manufacturers.

How then are these manufacturers going to fare in the years immediately ahead which have been hailed by some experts as the era of self-service merchandising? These experts contend that the sales clerk has become so indifferent, that as a force to move merchandise he is a thing of the past. The customer, presold by powerful national advertising will know exactly what she wants and will not want any extra conversation with her purchase. The retailer's principal interest will be fast turnover; the customer's will be convenience and speed. The manufacturer in tune with the times will be "pulling" his goods across the counter—not trying to "push"them across.

Growth of Door-to-Door Selling

However, it was also pointed out that while the tempo of retailing is constantly being stepped up, there is a very significant paradox in the situation of particular interest to the toilet goods industry. For one of the most important developments of recent years has been the marked growth of door-to-door selling of cosmetics. In contrast to the ever-increasing pressure of retailing, here is personal selling, and selling of the most leisurely kind, producing very effectively. This naturally prompts the question: Is it possible that as retailing becomes more and more impersonal mechanical, the greater becomes the opportunity of the friendly neighbor calling me to make a sale?

Arguing the case of self-service merchandising, and prophesying that the cosmetic industry, being truly a mass industry today, will have to adapt mass merchandising methods, was E. B. Weiss, merchandising director of the Grey Advertising Agency, and author of "Mass Marketing to America's 400 mass Retailers."

Earle Lifshey, managing editor of *Retailing Daily*, brought to the discussion a very detailed knowledge of door-to-door selling gained through careful study over many years. It was his position that the door-to-door volume was for the most part "created business," which would not otherwise have come into being.

Position of Drugstore

Upholding the position of the drugstore in the new era, was John McPherrin, editor of *American Druggist*. He argued that the druggist was completely flexible and could, and should, adapt self-service display for those items which lend themselves to this method, and could also intensify his personal contact with his customers and even adapt many of the techniques of the door-to-door saleswoman. He urged the manufacturers not to underrate the retail druggist, but to give him more and more support.

Frazer V. Sinclair, publisher of *Beauty Fashion*, and author of "Selling Cosmetics through Selected Distribution," made it clear at the start that there always had been mass marketing in cosmetics, and always would be. But he went on to make a strong case for the traditional methods insofar as they apply to the treatment lines and higher priced perfumes.

Scientific Section Meets

At the session of the scientific section, Dr. Lloyd W. Hazelton, director of Hazelton Laboratories, declared that a new formulation, a change in the ratio of ingredients, or the substitution of one material for another in an established cosmetic formulation constitutes a new product subject to considerable risk in its development and marketing.

He pointed out that the degree of risk can be materially reduced by a carefully coordinated program adequately developed as to chemical and physical research, pharmacological and clinical research, and marketing and advertising research. Failure in any one of these coordinated programs, he warned, may subject the new product to risks not carefully calculated and therefore undue.

G. Robert Clark, chief of the division of cosmetics of the Food and Drug Administration, declared that thorough investigation from the chemical standpoint should precede all other considerations in study of new products. Unless steps are taken, he said, to make certain that a

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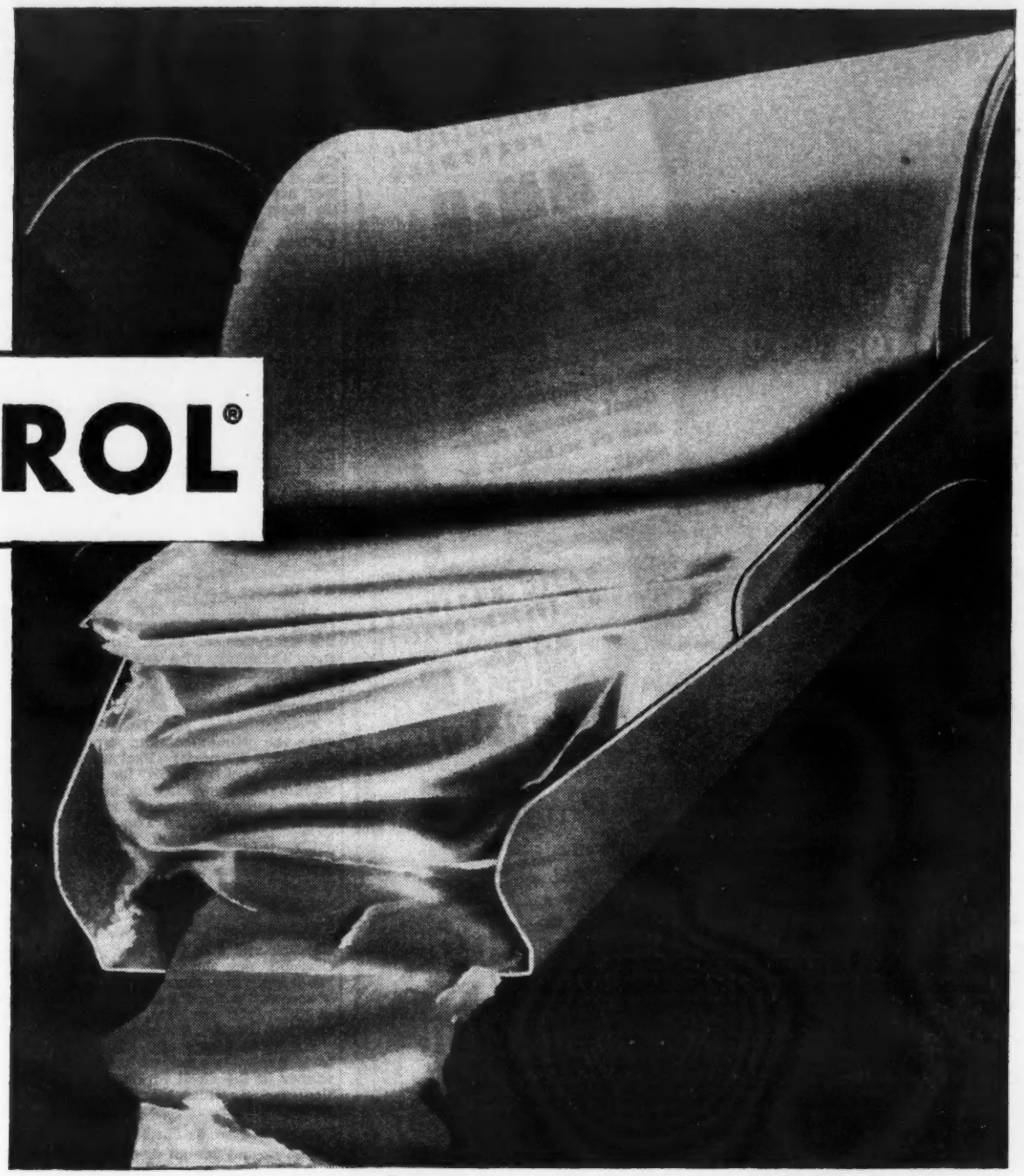

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product can be made uniform from batch to batch, any biological tests or consumer tests may be a waste of time. Analytical studies should be begun at the time investigations is undertaken, he added, not left until last or afterthought stages.

Skin Testing of Cosmetics

Skin testing of cosmetics is so costly that it has great limitations, according to Dr. Louis C. Barail of the U. S. Testing Company. For this reason, he advocates use of basic screening methods, which are less expensive and less time-consuming. He feels the best screening test is the animal intradermal single inspection method, which permits within twenty-four hours the detection of products containing primary irriating substances or cutaneous sensitizers so that only products which do not show any signs of irritation on animals are tested on human beings.

Other technical papers presented at the session were "An Instrument for Measuring the Lustre of Hair," by W. E. Thompson and C. M. Mills, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; "The Effect of Tap Water, Hard Water and Sea Water on the Performance of Shampoos," by G. Barnett and D. H. Powers, Warner-Hudnut Company; "Anti-Perspirant—Axillary Method of Determining Effectiveness," W. G. Fredell and R. R. Read, Lambert Pharmacal Company, and "Problems Encountered in the Performing of Aerosols," Victor DiGiacomo, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

All Officers Reelected

Along with Mr. Keho, the association reelected all officers and directors, with the exception of F. N. Langlois, Rexall Drug Company, who was replaced on the board by Charles T. Lipscomb, jr. of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company.

Gourielli, Inc., and Tussy Cosmetiques were the winners of the annual Charles S. Welch Memorial Packaging awards. Gourielli won the award for the most outstanding package, in the opinion of the judges, selling for over $1 at retail for its "Five O'clock Hidden Treasure," a round, white, gold decorated box of dusting powder with a small drawer at the bottom of the box containing a vial of "Five O'clock" bath oil. Tussy Cosmetiques won the award for the most outstanding package, in the opinion of the judges, selling for $1 or less, for its "Midnight Lipstick and Perfume Vial" combination. Carrying out the color scheme of the "Midnight" line, the combination consisted of one end a lipstick and the other a vial of "Midnight" perfume, in the form of an oversized lipstick container.

Harold C. Green of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., was presented with the trophy as winner of the Cecil Smith Memorial Golf Tournament, which was held for the first time this year.

Fragrance Foundation Meets

The second annual meeting of The Fragrance Foundation was held May 17. The financial report was given by Pierre Harang, treasurer of the organization and vice-president of Houbigant Sales Corporation. Past and future plans were given by President Oscar Kolin, vice-president of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., and Miriam Gibson French, executive director, reported on what has been accomplished during the past year.

"While we have made tremendous strides," said Mr. Kolin, "we must all realize that we have not even scratched the surface! Our plans for the coming year include accepting retailers as members of The Fragrance Foundation because the interests of our industry are the same as those of the retailer." Retailer members will be permitted to use the phrase "Member of The Fragrance Foundation" in their advertising, promotions, and in the toilet goods department.

Foundation Public Relations

In reporting on the activities of the past year, Mrs. French said that 1,963,049,920 copies of newspapers and consumer magazines have carried fragrance information during the past year. The foundation's message has appeared in 7,000,000 lines of newspaper space and eighty-six pages of consumer magazines in every field. These figures are exclusive of house organs, trade publications, radio and television. In Canada, too, educational material is being disseminated. Twenty thousand copies of "Counter Points," the educational monthly bulletin which is sent to sales-girls, are being distributed through more than 1,000 stores of all types. In her report, Mrs. French also said that more than 90,000 people had viewed the foundation's exhibit at the International Flower Show last March.

All newly elected officers will serve for the period of one year. They are:—president, Samuel Rubin, Faberge, Inc.; vice-president (reelected), H. Gregory Thomas, Chanel, Inc.; treasurer, Frazer V. Sinclair, Pope Publishing Company; secretary (reelected), A. L. van Ameringen, van Ameringen Haebler, Inc., and directors (for three-year term expiring May, 1954) Oscar Kolin of Helena Rubinstein, Inc., Pierre Harang of Houbigant Sales Corporation, and Philip C. Smith of Yardley of London, Inc.

Cosmetic Chemists Review

—Continued from page 5

its advertising, it was pointed out, certain functional tests must be devised which indicate the comparative functional position of a cosmetic product as related to competing products. Illustrations of how such tests are devised, what they aim to test and a broad discussion of their advantages and limitations in the development and marketing of cosmetics were given.

Antiseptic Action

Herbert L. Davis, of Ethicon Suture Laboratories, discussed mechanisms and evaluation of antiseptic action. He noted that in the testing of chemical antiseptics against microorganisms, many procedures dot not distinguish clearly between bacteriostatic and bactericidal effects. The prerequisite of antiseptic action, he said, is adsorption on and in the bacterial, and this may be essentially irreversible, so that no washing or dilution will be effective, and only explicit neutralization of the adsorbed antiseptic will reveal that the effect is merely inhibition and not death.

Dr. Louis Schwartz, in discussing skin testing of new cosmetics, stated that the covered prophetic patch test was devised for testing the possible irritant properties of new properties. He pointed out that it is not always reliable when used alone for testing the possible skin irritant properties of all types of new cosmetics, adding that this is because certain cosmetics remain on the skin when actual use is for only a few minutes.

Eugene L. Rose, of G. Barr & Co., in discussing stability testing of low pressure aerosols, noted that self-propelled cosmetic packages require more research, control and stability testing than the usual cosmetic preparations. He described laboratory apparatus and technics for the competition of tests, and illustrated production procedures, showing the correlation between stability testing methods and production problems.

for
perfume raw materials,
aromatic chemicals,
specialties and compositions

of highest purity,
odor perfection
and consistent
standards...

✻ Catalogue, descriptive literature, samples and quotations upon request

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330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Branches: Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Toronto

Protective Coatings Materials

Although there were reports here and there of some slight easings in demand for some of the materials in the protective coatings market, the overall situation was still one of a strong demand and tight supply. The easings were spotty and the gaps they left in demand were quickly filled in, in most cases, by customers who still could not get enough material. Casein from the Argentine was ¼-cent lower and demand here was easier. There were no changes in the price of the domestic.

Earth colors were without any great change. The synthetic oxides, it was reported, were in the tight position that had prevailed for some time past. DO's were accounting for a considerable amount of the tightness. At least one source stated that the supply may become even tighter. The naturals were said to be in a better position. Metallic lead paste was available at the present time and demand continued good. What the future market would be would depend largely on what happened in lead and the tariff cut at Torquay would probably have a bearing on that.

The market for synthetic resins was without any appreciable change. There were easings observed here and there but on the whole they did not have a great effect on the entire market. Material that was not wanted by one consumer was taken up readily by others. Natural resins importers were busy with their schedules in light of the recently issued regulations affecting goods coming in from abroad. This involved considerable work and the trade could use the extension until the first of June that was granted shortly after the original order came out. Shellac prices held. The demand seemed to be a little better last week and it was reported that consumers were beginning to show more interest. The Indian market was reported steady.

The supply of asbestos was getting tighter than ever. The mines were reported to be sold out and the only material available was that for which there were contracts. There was no let-up expected in the demand. The demand for chlorinated paraffin was increasing steadily and according to one source, about 90 percent of the material was on a DO basis. The supply of chlorinated rubber was reported to be less than the demand. DO's were also affecting this material.

Prime Pigments

Earth Colors—The synthetic oxides were reported to be in a very tight position last week, as they had been for some time past. It was said that shipments were running as much as three and four months behind. The amount of DO orders that were being received by the producers was reported to be responsible for a great deal of the tightness. One producer stated that the situation may become even tighter than it is at present, but is not likely to get any easier. The naturals were said to be in a better position and shipments could be made with reasonable promptness.

Lead, Metallic Paste—The demand continued at the good levels that had been observed for some time in the recent past, and the indications were that it would stay that way. Supply was available at the moment, but just what the future would be was something that would depend considerably on what happened in lead. The tariff cut at Torquay, if ratified, should encourage greater importation of lead, and that would ease the situation somewhat. Domestic supplies are not sufficient at this time to take care of all the requirements for the metal.

Lithopone—The demand continued at the very high levels that had been apparent for some time, and the supply was still not able to catch up with it.

Zinc Pigments—There was no appreciable change in the market during the past week and there were no indications of any coming in the immediate future. The demand held at high levels and the supply was still tight.

Production of zinc oxide in March increased 9 percent over February and nearly equaled the monthly average for the first three months of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. A gain of 1 percent in stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants brought the total to 11,245 tons, the highest level since August, 1950. Lead-free zinc oxide output increased 4 percent over February. Production of leaded zinc oxide was 5,763 tons, 20 percent above last month and the highest rate of output since October, 1950.

Synthetic Resins

The market was still pretty much as it had been. The demand was reported to have eased up a little bit, a trend that was started some weeks back, but the easing was not of serious proportions and from an overall view had little effect, since there was still plenty of business and buyers were ready to take up material. In some cases and on certain products, producers were still turning down customers because they had no material to offer them. The urea-formaldehydes were reported to have freed up a little. The melamines were still in a very tight position. Alkyds showed some easing, but there were still plenty of buyers ready to take what was available. The phenolics were in a very tight position as a result of the phenol shortage. The maleics were relatively free.

Polyethylene was placed on allocation as of June 1. This requires that manufacturers of the chemical apply to the NPA for permission to fill orders. Resorcinol was also placed on allocation as of June 1. Suppliers and purchasers must receive authorization to deliver, receive or use the material.

The serious phase of the cellulose plastics shortage may soon come to an end as a result of the prospects of a large cotton and cotton linters crop this year and next year. Also seen as helpful was new dissolving wood pulp capacity, it was said. It was thought that these events would come about before the end of the benzol shortage, which has reduced supplies of competitive polystyrene.

Natural Resins

Importers of natural resins were still working on their schedules in light of the new regulations that were announced recently. There was considerable work involved and it was of a complicated nature, they reported, although they had until the first of June to accomplish it, since the time limit was extended after the original regulation was announced. One importer stated that it did not know yet what effect the regulation would have on the market. Another said it expected that it would not have any adverse effect on the market as a whole. The supply was in pretty good shape ordinarily although it was inclined to be a little spotty. Some

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 70c. per 100 lbs.
New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, 35c. per 100 lbs.
K, M, 25c. per 100 lbs.
N, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	173.7

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: March

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in March, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $113,442,953. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales—Total	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish	Industrial sales—Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1951—March	$113,442,953	$59,331,071	$44,375,169	$32,312,389	$12,062,780	$9,763,713
Total, 3 months	324,353,155	172,836,959	122,884,732	89,462,748	33,421,984	23,443,879
1950—March	87,168,993	46,847,159	32,250,376	23,528,987	8,721,389	8,071,458
Total, 3 months	233,978,457	125,545,253	87,079,612	63,635,733	23,443,879	21,313,592

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

STEARATES

CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM

ZINC — ALUMINUM

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PROTECTIVE COATINGS INDUSTRY

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.

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PRECISION in formulation and compounding of Gilsonite, Pitches and Waxes to the specifications of protective coating manufacturers has been the core of Allied Service for a quarter of a century. Our customers have come to depend upon the uniformity of each compound, made possible by our skilled technicians of long experience.

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Black paints • Varnishes
Baking enamels • Industrial paints
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Various blends—processed to definite specifications and melting points.

GILSONITE

ALLIED SUPER SELECTS—Melting point 270°-280° F. Low viscosity, uniform, clean.

FINES—Obtained from Super Selects Ore. M.P. 270°-280° F.

ALLIED E.B. ORE—Melting point 320°-330° F. Medium to high viscosity, uniform, clean.

WAXES

Ozokerite • Ceresine • All types for special uses formulated to order

Wherever Pitches, Gilsonite and Waxes fit into your product picture, call on the Allied agent nearest you.

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.

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Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON
Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO
Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO
Philip E. Cole Co.
CINCINNATI
Decks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND
Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT
D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON
Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY
John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES
E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE
Decks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN.
Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS
Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA
Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH
B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE.
Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
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CSC
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

materials were available in good amounts, although others were hard to get. Part of this situation at least stemmed from the supply difficulties that were being encountered at the source and some of it from the fact that after the ceiling prices became effective purchasers here did not take on any large quantities of goods.

Shellac—The demand seemed to be a little better last week than it had been with more interest being shown by buyers on the whole. Prices held at their previously established levels. The India crop was a good one this year and is coming down country now for processing and should be making its appearance on this market by June or July. The market at the source was reported to be pretty steady and any absence of buying there by American importers seemed to be made up by European purchases. The supply on this market was sufficiently strong to take care of the present demand although it was thought that as a result of the light buying of new supplies that had taken place recently there might be something of a pinch, particularly among the better types, in the next few months.

Miscellaneous Materials

Abietic Acid — This material continued in a tight position last week and one producer announced that it had temporarily discontinued production because it was necessary to use its manufacturing facilities for other products required by the government.

Asbestos—The supply was reported to be getting more critical than ever. Demand, it was said, was coming in hand over fist at this time and there was no letup that could be expected in the immediate future. The supply of the 3's, 4's and 5's was said to be very critical. The mines were sold out and the only material available at this time was that for which there were contracts. The 6's and 7's were said to be running above a normal demand at this time. The situation was expected to get even more critical in the fall.

Casein—Imported material was ¼c. lower in price last week at 39¾c. The market in the Argentine was strong but there was not a great deal of demand in this country. The mills here were reported to be pretty well stocked up. Competition was coming from French casein, which was being offered at 34¾c. to 35c. here, duty paid. It was being offered in considerable amounts. There were also offers of Danish, Swiss and Portuguese on this market and that was, of course, having its effect on the Argentine. The price listings of the domestic material were unchanged. The demand continued at levels that were not very strong. It was said that there were no indications of a pickup now because of the uncertainty that still prevailed over price ceilings. This is the early part of the flush and ordinarily at this time buyers are pressing for lower prices but this year is was reported that they were not showing very much interest. The supply at present was sufficient to take care of the demand that there was. This year's production, it was forecast, would not equal last year's because more milk is going into edibles and the high price of meat is tempting many farmers to sell part of their cattle and build up their herds again at another time.

Chlorinated Paraffin—A steady increase in the demand for this item was noted and the supply was in such a position that allocation was necessary. One producer reported that about 90 percent of the material was on a DO basis. Prices were still holding. The 42 percent in carloads was listed at 14¼c. and in less than carloads at 15c. The 70 percent was listed at 18c. in carloads and at 19c. in less than carloads.

Chlorinated Rubber—The supply of this item was not strong enough to meet the demand. One producer, who is on a quota basis, reported that this month it is in a position where it can give its customers 100 percent of their quota allowance but that their requirements are more than this. The quota is based on a past performance record of customers. This producer point-

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#680 RED OXIDE — For making rust-inhibitive primers, also used in protective coatings for ammunition boxes. High Iron Oxide content, good suspension and easy grinding.

#680 YELLOW OXIDE — Ideal for use in formulating Olive Drab coating, lusterless, semi-gloss and gloss. Also used in formulating Government camouflage paints.

#680 MINERAL BLACK — To make Black Lusterless paint for use over sealed wood, as on wood barges above waterline. Also for use in other Government specification coatings.

#680 MULTICEL — A Diatomaceous Silica, generally used as a flatting agent and extender pigment. This grade will produce a non-secular flatness required in the lusterless enamels covered by Government specifications.

#680 SILVATEEN SILICA — This grade is classed as an Amorphous Colloidal Silica, recommended for use in lusterless Olive Drab and any other coating that has to stand infra-red tests.

All of the above 5 raw materials were prominent during World War II.

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PAN AMERICAN CHEMICALS
DIVISION
Pan American Refining Corp.
122 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Plant Texas City, Texas

ed out that it was able to meet 100 percent of the quota this month despite the fact that DO's were in the picture and were taking a share of the available material. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Copper Resinate—The price of 27½c. continued effective last week. Ordinarily a small item in the trade, the demand for it was slow but there was sufficient of it available to satisfy what demand there was.

Lecithin—The demand for this item continued at the high levels that had been noted for some time past and was expected to continue that way for the immediate future at least. The supply, it was said, was now in a better position than it had been. There were no changes in the price listings. The edible, technical, bleached, in carloads was posted at 20c. and in less than carloads at 21c. The unbleached in carloads was at 19c. and in less than carloads at 20c.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers of crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended May 12 dropped sharply to an average of $33.27 per standard barrel of 435 pounds from the previous week's average of $34.38, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Nineteen reporting plants received 20,724 barrels of gum, or an average of 1,091 barrels per plant, compared with an average of 1,107 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 11.42 gallons of turpentine and 299 pounds of rosin. the gum was graded 40 percent WW, 21 percent WG, 17 percent N, 12 percent M, and 10 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended May 18 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.95 $10.70
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95 10.70
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.95 10.70
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.95 10.70
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15 10.90
WW	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	10.45 11.20
X	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	10.45 11.20
	Drums					
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts	9	1,249	160	18	386	
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...	
Stocks	8,814	10,063	10,233	10,241	10,627	

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thurs., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) .87
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.07

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.75¼	.75¼	.75¼	.75¼	.75¼
Sales, bbls	....	....	....	....	....
Receipts, bbls	90	292	202	322	160
Shipments, bbls.	98	...	317	54	...
Stocks, bbls	1,199	1,491	1,376	1,644	1,804

Trade Briefs

A. C. S. Hulton has been named vice-president in charge of transportation and supplies for Shell Oil Company.

Marshall N. Terry has been appointed director of advertising of The Trailmobile Company, Cincinnati.

Granville M. Breinig, merchandising manager of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., has been appointed head of the annual Clean-Up, Paint-Up drive in Buffalo, N. Y., which starts May 13.

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ANTIMONY OXIDE
"ANTIOX BLUE STAR" BRAND
Guaranteed 99½% Soluble
One of the Best
CHARLES GITLAN & CO., INC.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
Establ shed 32 Years
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HARFLEX PLASTICIZERS
for VINYL RESINS
and SYNTHETIC RUBBERS
HARDESTY CHEMICAL CO., INC.
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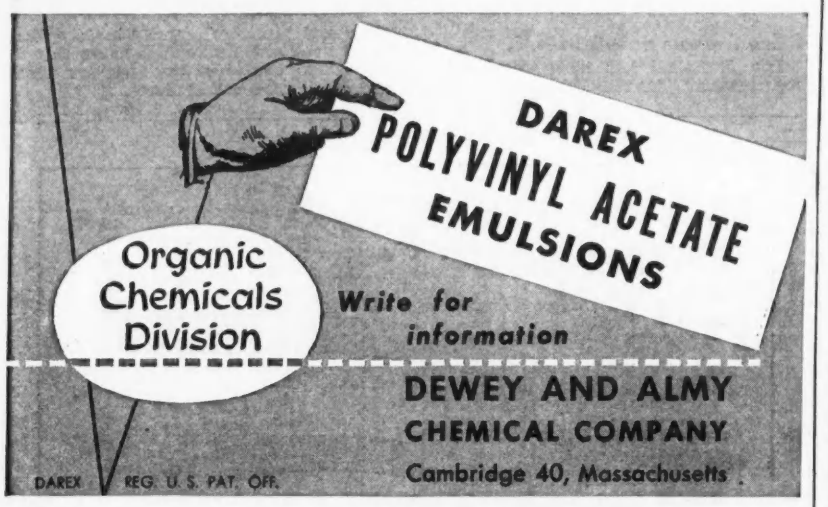

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ADIPATE PLASTICIZERS

ADIPOL* BCA (di-butoxyethyl adipate)
ADIPOL* 2EH (di-2-ethylhexyl adipate)
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and also Phthalate, Phosphate, Fatty Type, and Specialty Plasticizers.

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Buffalo Paint Club Elects Butler Pres.

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its meeting May 8 elected Edward J. Butler, of McDougall-Butler Company, president of the organization, succeeding George A. Rasch, of Riverside Chemical Company.

Other officers elected with Mr. Butler were the following:—First vice-president, Carl J. Nagel, jr., of Ellicott Paint Company; second vice-president, Herbert R. Johnston, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.; treasurer, Frank F. Simon, of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and secretary, Thomas J. Gould, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

A. S. Butler, sr., one of the oldest past presidents of the club, accepted on behalf of his son, who was absent on duties connected with his work with the New York State National Guard, 27th Division, in which he holds a lieutenant colonelcy.

American Resinous Names G. Sheldon Sales Manager

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has appointed George C. Sheldon sales manager. Mr. Sheldon comes to American Resinous from General Latex & Chemical Corporation where he served as sales manager. He was previously associated with the General Tire Company of Boston, first as sales manager for ten years, and later as vice-president and general manager, and subsequently with the Union Bay State Chemical Company as sales manager for six and one-half years.

Advance Solvents Appoints Kriney to Cleveland Post

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Richard L. Kriney to represent the firm in the Cleveland, Ohio, territory. Mr. Kriney, who will cover the paint, varnish and plastics industries, will also work in cooperation with J. A. Kendall, who has represented Advance Solvents & Chemical in the rubber field for many years.

Calco Assigns Sobell to N.Y.

Leo J. Sobell has been appointed a representative in the New York Metropolitan area for the pigment department of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division. He joined the Calco pigment technical service department in 1948 and has been with the pigment sales department since 1949.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hold Outing June 9

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its fourteenth annual June outing June 9 at the Jumping Brook Golf and Country Club, Neptune, N. J. A full program of sports activities is planned. Luncheon will be served from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., while dinner is scheduled for 7 p.m. Tickets, excluding greens fee, are $8 to members and $12 to guests. Greens fee is $4.

Damen to DC for Witco

Clement A. Damen has been appointed manager of Witco Chemical Company's Washington office, located at 1111 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. As Washington representative of Witco's defense products division, Mr. Damen will serve as contact for the sales and manufacturing divisions. Mr. Damen has been connected with the Witco sales organization for twenty-five years and, at one time, was manager of the Boston office.

Passonno, Son in Service

A. J. Passonno, president of The Passonno Corporation, Watervliet, N. Y., a major in the Army reserves, has been recalled to active duty. He received orders to report to the Office of Chief of Engineers on May 19. Mr. Passonno's son, Fred J., enlisted in the Army Air Force last January.

Trade Briefs

Peter Richmond, director of Sun Chemical Corporation, has been named to the executive committee of the company.

L. O. Koven & Brother, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., has developed a new sixty-gallon, stainless steel, heavy duty paste mixer.

General Electric Company has awarded science research fellowships amounting to $17,200 to twelve of the nation's most promising graduate students.

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New York Paint Club Elects Corbin President

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its meeting May 17 at the Statler hotel, New York, elected Milford H. Corbin, president of Standard Varnish Works and Toch Brothers, Inc., both of Staten Island, N. Y., president of the organization. Mr. Corbin succeeds Harry

Milford H. Corbin

C. Soffer, of Cheesman-Elliott Company, in the post.

Elected with Mr. Corbin were the following:—Harry C. Soffer, chairman of the executive committee; Howard E. Gray, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., vice-president; Earl J. Nelson, of Aluminum Company of America, secretary, and Louis Gillespie, of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, treasurer. Others named to the executive committee were Benjamin Farber, Farnow Varnish Works; Charles F. Guignon, Guignon & Green, Inc., and William R. Janney, National Can Corporation.

Mr. Soffer and Hendrick E. Hendrickson, who retired as president and treasurer, respectively, each received a scroll for services to the association. Memorial scrolls were sent to families of recently deceased honorary members and past-presidents Edward S. Blackledge and Thurlow J. Campbell.

Naval Stores Export Demand Off in April

Export demand for naval stores continued at a moderate level in April, according to the Office of International Trade. Except for terpene hydrocarbons, OIT in April licensed exports for the various types of naval stores at levels substantially below those established in February and March.

April licenses of terpene hydrocarbons covered 425,686 gallons, or 9,034 gallons more than in February and March combined. Most of the April licenses, as in February and March, covered exports to European countries, although substantial quantities were also licensed for shipment to Brazil, Indonesia and Australia.

Breakdown of quantities licensed in April, as compared with February-March follows:—

		April	Feb.-Mar.
Gum rosin	dms.	31.542	88.671
Wood rosin	dms.	8.044	53.763
Gum turpentine	bbls.	3.417	15.275
Wood turpentine	bbls.	1.664	10.238
Terpene hydrocarbons	gals.	425.686	416.652
Pine oil	gals.	66.967	384.441
Tar and pitch of wood	lbs.	746.000	8.374.000
Tall oil, crude	lbs.	2.746.000	5.327.000
Tall oil, refined	lbs.	1.710.000	6.233.000

Bamberger at New Site

A. Bamberger Corporation has moved into its new plant at 703 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and has installed equipment to reduce to small particle size, blocks or lumps, of plastics or resinous materials or scrap. The company states that it is making this equipment available for its custom reprocessing service because it feels it will be of vital importance in preserving, extending and making possible for re-use basic raw materials that are in short supply.

Int'l Wax Refining Moves

International Wax Refining Corporation has moved to larger quarters at East Hawthorne avenue and the Long Island Railroad, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y. The new telephone number is VAlley Stream 5-1043-4.

A-D-M Division Changes Name

The name of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Werner G. Smith division, Cleveland, Ohio, has been changed to chemical products division. Frank C. Haas, vice-president, will head the division.

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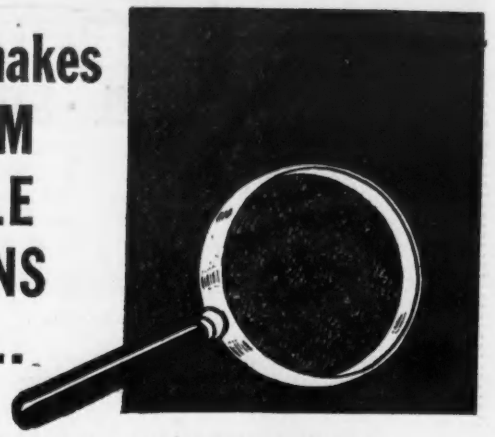

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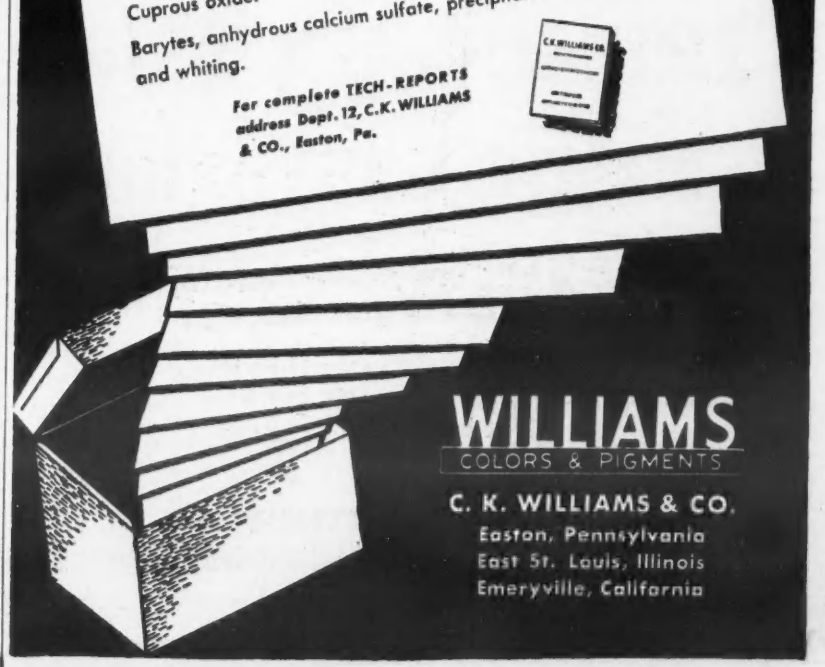

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lack of improvement in the slow demand for oils and fats kept the market unsettled and trend of prices continued downward. Price index declined 1.9 points. Coconut oil was weaker with the lower cost of copra and dropped another 1¼ cent per pound. Offers were liberal and bids could have further shaded quotations. Copra was easy and off $15 per ton. Soybean oil remained unsteady and dropped fractionally. Refiners raised bids for crude cottonseed oil of good bleachable quality, which was scarce. Corn oil was easier and offered fractionally. Consuming demand for refined vegetable oils continued stagnant and prices were unsteady.

Further weakness developed in linseed oil due to the decline in flaxseed of 35c. per bushel last week and withdrawal of buying interest. Open quotations were off fractionally, with intimations that firm bids could have further shaded prices for sizable tankcar business. Tung oil also was unsettled as demand dried up and offerings were reduced fractionally.

Trading in tallow and greases was light and took place at concessions, especially for the lower grades. High grades were unchanged, but weakness in lower grades, combined with inactive demand, kept this market on the soft side. Oleo oil was scarce and remained steady, while oleo stearine declined 1½c. under increased offerings and poor demand.

Higher cost of candelilla wax replacements advanced crude stocks on spot 1c. per pound. Trading in carnauba wax continued slow. Light stocks on the spot were well held and shipments from Brazil were scarce and firm. Montan wax was weak and off ½ cent per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Capric acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 35c. per bushel.
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Montan wax, ½c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 2c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 19, 1950
212.8	214.7	219.5	117.3	121.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures slackened considerably and was chiefly professional last week. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Rallies failed to hold. Sentiment was mixed as bulls looked for improvement in the consuming demand which has been practically at a standstill during the past two months, while bearish sentiment was supported by the bright prospects for a large cotton crop, which was expected to reach government goals.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Refiners raised bids for crude of a good bleachable quality, which is scarce, to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southeast, and 22¼c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	44	26.40	25.40	Expired
July	199	25.25	24.65	25.01S
September	453	22.46	21.90	22.08S
October	184	20.32	19.85	20.02S
December	319	19.91	19.38	19.35S
January	2	19.35	19.35	19.30@19.50
March	17	19.45	19.30	19.28@19.30

Total sales, 1,218 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading in crude cottonseed oil was at a standstill. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, was nominal at $83.50 per ton, Memphis. Soybean meal, 41 and 44 percent, quoted at $72 to $74 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills, this section. Weather continued clear and warm rain needed.

Linseed Oil

Further weakness developed in linseed oil with lower flaxseed market and lack of buying interest. Prices were lower and weak, and off at least 4/10c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted nominally at 22c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, May-August delivery, with intimations that this figure could have been shaded on firm bids for tankcar business. While consumers showed no interest in new commitments, demand for oil against previous contracts continued fairly active.

An estimated 26,454,000 bushels of flaxseed were stored in all positions on April 1, according to reports assembled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with April 1 stocks of 31,474,000 bushels in 1950, 29,328,000 bushels in 1949 and 18,588,000 bushels in 1948. Disappearance of flaxseed in January-March quarter of 1951 was indicated at 11,790,000 bushels. In the same period, the quantity processed was reported by the Bureau of Census at 9,975,000 bushels. From the supply of 56,261,000 bushels on July 1, 1950, disappearance of nearly 30,000,000 bushels was indicated by current stocks.

Minneapolis.—Inquiries and sales of raw linseed oil were extremely light last week, with few buyers coming in for fill-in lots at sharp discounts under quoted prices. The price advantage on spot shipments was wiped out by the steadily declining linseed meal market, which accounted for the drab business in oil. Raw linseed oil, in tanks, zone 1, was quoted at 21.4c. per pound for spot delivery. Warehouse stocks were quoted at 21.6c. Shipping directions continued to taper off and shipments of oil from Minneapolis the past week were the lightest since the start of this year.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	7,680,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1	370,240,000	299,660,000

Flaxseed—Market was easier, dropping 35c. to $4.15 per bushel. Trading was light at the lower level.

Minneapolis.—Lack of demand from crushers and an extremely weak linseed meal market forced cash flaxseed prices sharply lower here last week. The market dropped from $4.50 to $4.15 a bushel on spot and to-arrive offerings. Bookings were light at the higher levels but they perked up at the $4.15 low. Crushers booked only six cars in the spot market and around 40 cars on a to-arrive basis, plus about 10,000 bushels to-arrive via truck. Seeding of flaxseed in the Upper Midwest made good progress, except on lowlands where fields were still too wet for farming operations. Flax seeding in Minnesota was heavy in the west-central and northwestern sections.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	164,900	107,100	180,200	156,400
Since Sept. 1	24,392,200	13,891,100	4,873,800	2,911,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Government curbs began to show their influence on the market for the first time last week, as buying slackened considerably. Market was steady and unchanged. Stocks were narrow.

Coconut—Further weakness developed with lower cost of copra and oil dropped 1¼c. to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b.

Cottonseed Crush: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during March and February, 1951, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons March	Tons February
Receipts	37,108	56,343
Crushed	227,189	318,824
Stocks at mills	385,248	575,329

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	75,456,000	103,897,000
Stocks at mills	20,296,000	33,777,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	94,743,000	110,864,000
Factory and whse. stocks	225,820,000	204,544,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	104,030	144,994
Stocks at mills	128,685	165,276

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	54,728	74,261
Stocks at mills	53,282	67,211

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*75,772	104,707
Stocks at mills	†59,864	82,573

* Includes 22,868 bales first cut, 48,348 bales second cut, and 4,556 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 589.2; first cut, 561.5; second cut, 606.3, and mill run, 547.0 pounds.

† Includes 34,094 bales first cut, 19,619 bales second cut, and 6,151 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Pacific coast, for all positions. Buying interest was lacking.

Copra—This market was easier and off $15.00. Shipments were offered at $200.00 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was quiet and the market merely nominal. Crude sold down to 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was inactive and offered at 26.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Consuming interest continued slow. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 27c. per pound, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Quiet demand kept prices nominal. Liquid ranged from 31½c. to 33¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, depending upon seller.

Olive—Edible oil on spot was still unsettled by offers of distressed lots. Trading was slow and spotty. Prices were nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, with sales reported below this level for moderate quantities. Olive foots were inactive and steady at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Peanut—Trading in crude oil was light, with sales reported at 22c. and 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Interest in refined oil was inactive and nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Business was light and spotty. Crude was sold and offered at 19⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May shipment. July was moved at 19¼c. and July-September was offered at 19¼c. and October-December, 16¼c. Refined salad oil was quiet and nominal at 23.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean stocks of 141,573,000 bushels were reported by the Agriculture department to be on hand as of April 1. The stocks were about one-sixth larger than a year ago, and the largest for the date in nine years of record-breaking, despite a record rate of use by processors. Largest portion of the soybean stocks—62,798,000 bushels—were held at food and vegetable oil processing plants. Other stocks of soybeans included:—46,114,000 on farms, 12,513,000 at terminal markets, and 20,148,000 stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses. The department said 148,000,000 bushels of soybeans have been used by processors and other users and exported from a supply of 290,000,000 bushels since last October 1.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	44	19.50	19.10	19.10S
September	20	18.45	18.20	18.10@18.20
October	25	16.70	16.30	16.30S
December	16	16.29	15.90	15.90S
March	2	15.90	15.90	15.60@15.80

Total sales, 107 tankcars and switches.

Tung—This market was easier, reflecting the decline in linseed oil and lack of demand. Tankcars were lower and offered at 40c. per pound, New York, for prompt and forward delivery. Drums were reduced to 42c. per pound, carlots and 42½c. for lesser quantities.

Fats and Greases

Greases—An easy tone prevailed and trading was reported in the lower grades at concessions at outside points. Yellow was reported sold at 13¼c. per pound,

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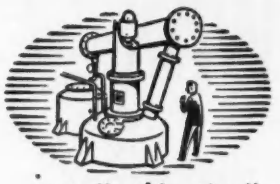
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Soybean Crush: March

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during March and February, 1951, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	March	February
Receipts	436,400	503,256
Crushed	742,106	674,095
Stocks at mills	1,883,931	2,189,637

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	240,426,000	215,973,000
Stocks at mills	50,460,000	50,226,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	201,472,000	171,360,000
Factory and whse. stocks	98,320,000	70,495,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	580,330,000	528,759,000
Stocks at mills	141,115	104,230

tankcars, off ½c., and brown 11½c. same basis; 1c. lower than the ceiling.

Tallow—High grades of tallow were unchanged at ceilings, but demand was reported practically nil. Some of the lower grades were easier and sales of No. 1 was reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, works; ¼c. below the ceiling. With business slow, the market was weak, especially for the lower grades.

Fish Oils

OPS set price ceilings on principal crude fish oils at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, covered by amendment 7 to price regulation 6, effective May 19. Crude oils ceiled were menhaden oil, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts; crude sardine, Pacific coast; crude herring, Seattle and Atlantic coast; tuna, mackerel and seal oils, f.o.b. works, or other fish body oil produced by reduction of the whole or offal of such fish. The order also provides for ceilings for processed and special grades by applying the normal market differentials to 16c. crude. Refined grades were merely nominal and unchanged, but lower prices were expected within a few days.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest dropped following announcement of ceiling prices which become effective May 19. Offerings at the 16c. per pound ceiling for crude sardine at Monterey have found no interest in that area. Crude tuna oil also was set at 16c. per pound, f.o.b. works.

Fatty Acids

Trading was slightly improved at the recent price reduction for vegetable oil fatty acids, red oil and stearic acid, though consumers still limited purchases for immediate needs. Market was steady at the lower schedules. Lower cost of coconut oil resulted in a decline of 2c. per pound in capric, caprylic, lauric and myristic acids.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—This market held fairly steady. Offerings were light but demand was still slow. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $84 per ton Memphis, $80 Georgia, and $82 North Carolina mills, May shipment. There was a better supply of thirty-six percent meal in the southeast available at $74 to $75, f.o.b. mill points.

Linseed Meal—Further weakness last week caused prices to decline another $2 per ton. Offerings were heavy, with little buying interest.

Minneapolis.—Meal prices dropped $2 a ton last week as feeders made greater use of improving pastures in the face of a heavy output of linseed meal. Crushers and resellers pressed hard for sales but met with little success. Extracted linseed meal for spot delivery was quoted at $51 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, while expeller meal was priced at $52. Premiums of $1 were asked on June and $2 higher on July-August delivery.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	11,100,000	10,680,000
Since Sept. 1	666,610,000	607,751,000

Peanut Meal—The government did not release peanuts last week for crushing, and supply is somewhat limited. Indications are that additional peanuts will be available for crushing during the latter part of May, which will increase supplies. Domestic and export interest was fairly slow. Forty-five percent old process meal was available in limited amounts at $72 to $73 per ton, South Georgia and South Alabama mills, May shipment.

Soybean Meal—The meal market was unsettled, due to slow demand. Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $64 per ton, Decatur, spot shipment. June

—*Continued on page 82*

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1—18 x 28" Bird Continuous Solid Bowl Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL Bowl, copper cover.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, STAINLESS STEEL horiz. basket, copper cover, with 10 H.P. motor.

1—36 x 40" Bird-Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal Filter, STAINLESS STEEL horizontal basket, 25 H.P. motor.

1—6' x 10' Oliver Precoat Filter, all steel.

1—70" x 40' STAINLESS STEEL Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Louisville Rotary Dryer with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—5-roll Raymond High Side Pulverizers, including separators, exhausters, cyclones, tubular collectors and inter-connecting piping.

15—Dry Powder Mixers and Blenders, rotary and horizontal ribbon type, 100 lb. to 5000 lb. capacity.

1—Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

2—Rotex Sifters, 40 x 84", deck #11 20 x 48"; also 4—No. 71 40 x 84" Roball ALL STAINLESS STEEL SIFTERS.

1—MIKRO Pulverizer #1 with 7½ H.P. motor.

2—Dorr 2-deck Washing Rake Classifiers, each 3' x 26'6" long and with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

10—La Bour Centrifugal Pumps, #10W, #15W, 20 W, R-55 alloy.

9—Steel Mixing Tanks: 15 x 13', 11 x 7', 10 x 7', 5 x 4' with agitators, steam coils; 8' x 30' horizontal.

250 Ft. Approximately — SCREW CONVEYOR, 6", 12" steel encased, various lengths, motor drives. Also various lengths of Redler Conveyor.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers 32" x 90" complete.

15—Jacketed Double Arm Mixers, Baker Perkins and others. 5 gals. to 50 gals. capacity.

1—Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 8 shelves 42" x 42".

3—42" All Stainless Steel Centrifugals, Amer. T&M Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing, shaft, unloader, and 40 H.P. variable speed Slip Ring 3/60/440 V. 1200 RPM motor with full controls. Suspended bottom discharge type. Now at Newark.

1—6' x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes. Also two 6' x 27' Davenport, same type.

1—8' x 12' Oliver Lead-Wood Vacuum Filter, Acid-Resisting.

1—4' x 8' Kennedy Ball Mill, continuous. UNUSED.

3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6 x 14', 11'6 x 18'.

2—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESSES: 1—30" x 30"; 1—24" x 24", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.

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7—STEEL PRESSURE TANKS, 3500, 8200, 10,000 AND 12,500 GALS., 200-300 PSI.
4—2,000-GAL. CLOSED, JACKETED, AGITATED STEEL KETTLES, 200 PSI.
2—LINK BELT ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, 5'2"x20' & 2'7"x8' MONEL.
2—STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 10'6"x25', 9'x32'.
1—6'x35' ROTARY DRYER ⅜" STAINLESS STEEL SHELL.
1—38"x36' ROTARY CALCINER ½" SHELL OF 25-20 STAINLESS STEEL.
1—BALL & JEWELL #1½ ROTARY CUTTER.
1—MOJONNIER DOUBLE EFFECT STAINLESS STEEL EVAPORATOR, 165 SQ. FT.

1—Glasscote 750 gal. glass-lined steam-jacketed Kettle.
2—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 36"x84", 42"x120".
6—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
3—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15', 5'x30'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 4'x5', 3'9"x3'6", 3'x4', 2'6"x3', 2'x3'.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1SH.
1—Rotex Sifter 60"x120".
8—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
8—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 20, 9 & 2 gal.
1—Shriver 18" C.I. P&F Filter Press, 15 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24" jacketed, aluminum P&F Filter Press, 30 chambers.
1—Shriver 36" P&F, C.I. Filter Press, 40 chambers, 1" cake, open delivery, washing type.
1—Sperry 30" aluminum P&F Filter Press, 24 chambers.
2—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Tanks.
2—6' dia. Buflovak Crystallizers.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
10—Pfaudler Sectional Tanks, 8,000 gal.
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".
8—Olivite 2" Acid Pumps.

MONEL AND STAINLESS ROTARY VAC. FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters with Monel valves, rubber-covered trough and agitator, rubber-covered repulper, moisture and vacuum receivers, drives and motors.

3—Eimco 3'x1' Stainless Steel Rotary Vac. Filters wtih Reeves drives.

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Mills—3 Roll—Day—16x40, water cooled.
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Rubber Covered Exhauster Clarage #21.
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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
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20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel. Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
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4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with one extra spare body; heating surfaces are 5029-4400-3820-3000 sq. ft. long tube vertical film type; heating elements are 1½" 12 gauge steel tubes, 24' long; included are flash heaters, catchalls, flash tanks.

Perfect Sphere 76" diameter Heavy Copper Vac. Pan with Dephlegmator.

2 Haveg Reactors; 225 gal.; 37½" x 53½" and 250 gal. 45" x 34".

Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; dished bolted top; 40" x 60".

Zahm & Nagel Continuous Concentrator; for foods and pharmaceuticals; 2500 lbs. of water per hour evaporated.

NEW Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles from 50 gal. to 500 gal. ready to ship on the day we receive your order. Special Stainless Tanks fabricated to your specifications.

Stainless Tumbling Blenders; 23 cu. ft.

2 Stainless Spray Dryers 6' x 15' and 18' x 52' with accessories.

Stainless Drying or Flaking Rolls from 32" x 50" to 60" x 120".

Stainless Saw Tooth Crusher; 2 H.P. motor.

STAINLESS Steel EVAPORATOR ASME code built; good for Vacuum and 75PSI in Jacket; 3'6" dia. x 6' complete with condenser and removable basket type calandria with stainless tubes.

21 Ball and Pebble Mills of standard makes; some all steel, others with Manganese liners also silex, buhrstone, porcelain, etc., from Lab. size to 72" x 72"; state requirements.

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Raymond "00" Automatic Pulverizer with fan.

American Pulverizer; ring roll crusher, with 50 H.P. motor.

Other Hammer Mills by Williams, Gruendler, Jeffery, Sturtevant, from 3 H.P. to 100 H.P. for every purpose; state requirements.

Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4 with motors.

Roller Mills, water cooled; 3 rolls; sizes from 4" x 8" to 16" x 40".

2 Shriver and Sperry 18" Filter Presses; cast iron, closed delivery; 10 chamber and 14 chamber.

2 Shriver 24" Cast Iron Closed Delivery; 16 chambers.

4 Shriver 36" Cast Iron, rubber covered Presses; 36 chamber; closed delivery; 2 eyed.

2 Cast Iron 36" Presses; 45 chamber; open delivery washing.

10 Sweetland Pressure Type Filters including Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 12, some with corrosion resistant contact parts.

2 Horrman Stainless Pressure Filters; 24" x 41"; like new.

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For a low cost pilot operation, for experimental projects, for a limited budget production, consider the FMC Rental Purchase plan. Eye it, try it and then buy it if it works out for you. Write for the simple details.

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1—Stainless Steel Direct Fired Still, 1,000 gals. cap., with agitator and motor.

1—Steel Jacketed Kettle 6,000 gal. cap. with agitator and motor.

2—Steel Jacketed Horizontal Vacuum Mixing Kettles, 5' x 12'.

2—Patterson Steel Mixing Kettles, 400 gal. cap.

3—Patterson Steel Stills 900 gal. cap. electrically heated.

4—Steel Stills 300 and 400 gal. cap, electrically heated.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter 146 sq. ft.

1—Shriver Jacketed Filter Press 36" x 36", 48 chambers.

2—Steel Patterson Kelley Jacketed Vacuum Dryers 4' x 10' complete with motors and drives.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Recessed Type Filter Press, 42 Heresite covered plates.

1—Patterson Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 300 gal. cap. with motor and drive.

3—Buflovac Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5, 12 and 17 shelves.

2—Mikro Pulverizers #1 SH complete with motors.

1—Mikro Stainless Steel & Bronze Pulverizer #2 TH, constructed of Stainless and Bronze.

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Autoclaves, to 3,500 Gals., Agtd.
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2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

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1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
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8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals. Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.

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1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
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3—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
1—9"x24". 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes. Rotary Cutters Lab to 40 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

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Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
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3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

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Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
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Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
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1—20,000 gallon capacity coiled 10' diameter x 34'6" long.
1—20,000 gallon 2-compartment horizontal tank 10'4" x 31'3' long.

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Stainless Steel Tanks: 5 to 500 gallons.
Glass lined tanks, 200 gal. open top.
Tablet Machines: rotary: Stokes B, Colton #2, #3, and Colton 3B single punch.
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Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
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Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
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8—Stokes Rotary Pellett Presses, RD-3 & RD-4, 16 punch.

4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.

1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel.

2—Mikro Pulverizers: #2-SI & Bantam.

10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal., 80 gal., 325 gal., closed.

20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.

50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.

8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10" to 30".

1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.

2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.

1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.

3—Kinney Rotary Pumps, 6" & 10".

2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.

1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump and condenser.

1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.

2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.

1—Heavy duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.

2—Copper Beer Still Columns, 24" & 30" dia., with condensers, etc.

6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".

1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 100 sq. ft.

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1—Sharples "Nozzlejector," complete with 7½ HP motor.

1—Buffalovak 32" x 52" atmospheric double drum dryer, with 7½ HP XP motor, rolls newly resurfaced.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' tubular dryer, MD.

3—Shriver and Sperry filter presses, 30" & 24", cast iron.

1—Sperry 12" heresite coated filter press, 2 eye, closed delivery.

1—100 gallon stainless steel vacuum pan, jacketed and agitated with 5 HP motor.

5—100 gallon stainless steel reactors, with Nettco drives, agitated.

1—Szegvari stainless steel attriter, 60 gallons, 5 HP motor.

1—1,800 gallon Pfaudler glass lined reactor, jacketed.

1—50 gallon stainless steel vacuum still, jacketed and agitated.

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YOU CAN BE SURE WITH M. E. C.

For Sale

3—Stainless Steel 2,700 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
3—Stainless Steel 900 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Reactor.
9—Aluminum Tanks 750 to 1,500 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Autoclave 75 gal. Jack. & Agitated 500# Int., 125# Jack.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
4—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns 27" and 36" dia.
1—Mikro No. 2FF Pulverizer, S.S. & Brze. Const. 10 H.P.
1—Shriver 42" C. I. Filter Press, 26 ch.
2—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" & 40" x 120"—Motor Drive.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—W. & P. Double Arm 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
1—Flaker 4' x 9'—Motor Drive.
6—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 4,000 to 25,000 gals.

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Buflovak, drum, 24" x 20", SS & aluminum.
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40 gal., SS, jackt'd., 40#, hinged covers (7).

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16" x 40", three roll.
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#3 Williams.
36" x 24", Jeffrey.
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#3 Super Ajax, 173 gals.
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Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Blystone, 48" x 6'7", 500 gals. (2).
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 78*

through September shipment was fairly steady at $68. Forty-one percent old process meal was offered at $73. Mississippi Valley points, $78, Georgia, and $80, North Carolina mills, May shipment. Export demand slackened, and feed manufacturers are cautious in buying their requirements.

Waxes

Most sellers were recalculating their prices according to the provisions of import price regulations of CPR 31 recently set by OPS., and were reluctant to quote freely. Consuming interest in carnauba wax continued inactive, and quotations were entirely nominal. Most trading of late has been confined to sales between dealers. Stocks on the spot are not plentiful and were maintained at previous levels, despite higher cost of replacements from Brazil. No. 3, North country, was nominal at $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, and refined, $1.25 to $1.27 per pound, on spot; yellow, No. 1, $1.30 to $1.32, and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30. Candellila wax was firmer, due to higher cost of replacements from Mexico. Demand was fairly active. Crude was lifted to 75c. to 77c. per pound on spot, while refined was unchanged at 78c. to 80c. Beeswax remained steady for shipment, and both crude and refined grades were maintained at former levels. Montan wax continued unsettled, German and Bohemian ranging from 15c. to 16c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

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Several, wanted by nationally known chemical manufacturer. Must be college graduates, well-grounded in chemistry. Give age, college and year graduated, work experience in detail, (if any), starting salary expected and marital status. Write Box OP 1555, 221 W. 41st Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Thiele Kaolin Names Burgess Sales Director

Malcolm S. Burgess has been appointed director of sales of the Thiele Kaolin Company, Sandersville, Ga. Early in his career he was associated with Moore & Munger, New York, and later became the general manager of the firm's Georgia mining operation at Gordon. In 1945 Mr. Burgess formed his own company, Burgess-Washington Clays, Ltd., at Sandersville. In 1947 Burgess-Washington Clays, Ltd., was leased to Thiele Kaolin Company. Mr. Burgess is also president of the Burgess Pigment Company, an affiliate of the Thiele Kaolin Company.

Chemical Industry Petitions

—*Continued from page 3*

them to include increased cost of maintenance in computing their new ceilings. They pointed out that because of the corrosive nature of their products the cost of maintenance is high.

Ultimately, the committee indicated, the alkali industry should have a tailored regulation placing dollars-and-cents ceilings on their products. Pending issuance of such a regulation, however, it urged that the production of chlorine, caustic and soda ash be considered as an extractive industry in the field of nonmetallic minerals, which would remove them from the CPR 22 and place under the freeze ceiling of the GCPR.

They emphasized that their industry its regarded as an extractive industry under the renegotiation act. Its products are normally manufactured from brine, coal and limestone, it was pointed out.

The heavy chemicals committee recommended that the industry be permitted to continue to price under GCPR until such time as a tailored regulation can be issued, or for an interim period to August 1, 1951, to permit completion of calculating ceiling prices under CPR 22.

Members contended tht the great bulk of raw materials used by the industry are not now under price control, or are imported without price control and therefore the industry is being subjected to a price squeeze without adequate provision for relief under CPR 22.

They pointed out that due to the defense effort the industry has been called upon for increased production of heavy chemicals, which has and will require use and development of alternate raw materials and techniques. This will distort normal production costs to a considerable degree, they said.

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500 tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Quinabigan
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacloban
FISHLIVER OIL—12 dms, Alaska Fish Oil Extractors Inc, Kobe
LIVER TANKAGE—1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Uruguay
PALM OIL—130 tons, U S Steel, Belawan Deli
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,062 tons, Standard Oil Co of California, Miri
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—20 bgs, Harvey J Boutin, Gothenburg
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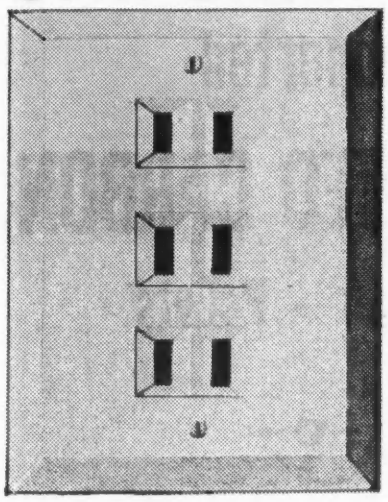

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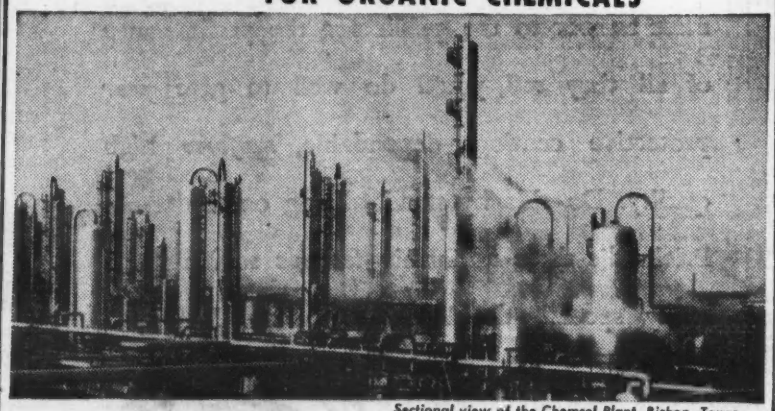

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